The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

A New Treaty Between Germany and the United States.

A Napoleonic Manifesto in Favor of Peace Looked for in France.

Fenian Attack Upon a Martello Tower in Ireland.

GERMANY AND AMERICA.

Negotiations for a New Commercial Treaty Between Both Nations.

BERLIN, Monday, Jan. 20.

The American Minister, Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, is now engaged in negotiation with the Prussian Government for the establishment of a new commercial treaty between the United States and the North German Confederation.

FRANCE.

General Uneasiness the Consequence of Warlike Preparations—Amicable Relations of France and Prussia—A Napoleonic Manifesto Looked for.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 20.

Paris correspondents of the London Press say a feeling of uneasiness is perceptible in political and financial circles; though no one believes that war is threatened from any quarter, still the great activity in the arsenals and dockyards of France, and the pressure brought to bear upon the Corps Législatif for the passage of the Army Bill, are circumstances which contribute to unsettle the feeling of security in the public mind, and to impair confidence in the stability of peace.

The *Patrie*, in an editorial on the Eastern question, comments on certain mischievous articles on France and Prussia, which have recently appeared in the Russian papers, and declares that it is the evident desire of these journals to do all in their power to create discord, and bring about a rupture of the relations now existing between Prussia and France.

The *Epoque* says the Emperor is preparing and will soon cause to be issued a manifesto assuring Europe that it is the desire and the policy of his Government to maintain peace.

THE FENIAN EXCITEMENT.

Another Attack Upon a Martello Tower—Press Prosecution—Examination of the Fenian Barratt.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 20—Evening.

Advices have been received that the Fenians attacked the Martello tower at Ducannon, Waterford County, Ireland, on the evening of Friday last. No particulars have been received.

The Government is about to commence a legal prosecution against the proprietors of the Dublin *Nation*, for the publication of seditious libels and inflammatory articles in that journal.

MICHAEL BARRATT (not Marratt, as incorrectly reported) was placed under examination at Bow-street to-day. He was identified by three of the Government witnesses. They testified that he assisted in preparing the explosion at the Clerkenwell House of Detention, and swore that he was the man who actually lit the fuze attached to the barrel of powder which was rolled under the prison wall.

In the course of the investigation it was ascertained that BARRATT had frequently been seen in company with the well-known Fenians BURKE and CASEY. He narrowly escaped capture when the latter were arrested, having parted from them only a moment before the officers came up with their warrants.

DENMARK.

The Parliamentary Discussion Upon the Sale of the West India Possessions.

COPENHAGEN, Monday, Jan. 20.

The bill for the ratification of the treaty transferring the Islands of St. Thomas and St. John to the United States was taken up to-day in the Folkething, the popular branch of the Danish Parliament.

Without important debate the whole subject was referred to a special committee, which was authorized to call on the Danish Government for details of the negotiations with the United States. The sessions of the Committee are to be strictly private.

JAPAN.

Maintenance of the Commercial Treaties with Foreign Powers.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 20.

Since the abdication of the Tycoon, STOTS-BASHI, some fears have been entertained that the Japanese Government would refuse to carry out the important treaties concluded last year with the Commissioners of the Foreign Powers. But later advices from Japan announce that the new ruler of that country will maintain and enforce the stipulations of the commercial treaties made by his predecessor.

AFRICA.

The Reports of Dr. Livingstone's Safety Confirmed.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 20.

Later information has been received from Africa in regard to Dr. LIVINGSTONE, which, it is thought, confirms all the previous reports of his safety.

Prize Fight Near St. Louis—One of the Principals Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Monday, Jan. 20.

A prize fight took place on Bloody Island, opposite this city, yesterday, between two "light weights" named DENNIS REARDON, aged 18 years, and THOMAS MCCANN, aged 17 years, resulting in the death of the latter. The affair was conducted very quietly.

No particulars of the affair have yet been made public, but it is expected that the inquest upon the body of MCCANN to-day will throw some light upon the matter. REARDON and six other persons known to have been present, aiding and abetting the fight, are now in custody.

A fire at Atchison yesterday destroyed the dry-good stores of HOWARD & Co. and GREENBAUM & Co. The loss is estimated at $250,000. The property was insured.

Disaster on the Providence Railroad.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 20.

The mail train which left New-York on Sunday evening, for Boston, met with an accident on the Providence Railroad, this morning, near Mansfield.

Two passenger cars, forming the rear of the train, were thrown from the track by a broken rail and several persons severely injured, but none killed. The following is a list of the sufferers:

E. R. SHEPARDSON, of Providence, injured in the back and side, and supposed to be internally; HENRY A. GUILD, of Attleboro, badly cut on the arm; THOMAS HAWKINS and wife, the former slightly injured and the latter cut on the head; Mrs. SWAN and Miss LUCY RICE, both of Providence, slightly injured; PATRICK DOLAN, of Portland, Me., injured in the back, hip and leg; JOHN MALHAM, of Dedham, brakeman, an arm broken and hand and foot badly jammed; he was carried to the hospital.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Alleged Attempt to Blow Up the Toronto Barracks—Proceedings in Assembly.

TORONTO, Monday, Jan. 20.

Sentries have been placed over the magazine and the garrison has been doubled in consequence of the discovery of a piece of fire inserted through the door, and other suspicious indications of an attempt to blow it up.

In the House of Assembly, to-day, Hon. J. S. MCDONALD stated that the Government intended to bring in a measure to-morrow for the relief of the distressed fishermen of Nova Scotia.

Destructive Fire at Kingston, Canada—Election for Mayor.

KINGSTON, Canada, Monday, Jan. 20.

About 2:30 o'clock on Sunday morning a fire broke out in the rectifying house connected with the Kingston brewery and distillery. A quantity of the liquor took fire, and the burning fluid running through an underground drain set fire to the wharf, which together with three large store-houses was entirely destroyed. The bark *John Bredan*, laid up at the wharf, took fire, but through the exertions of the firemen the flames were extinguished. The vessel was considerable damaged. The fire is attributed to an incendiary. The loss is very heavy, but is fully covered by insurance.

JOHN BREDAN was, to-day, elected Mayor of Kingston for the third time.

Two Men Shot and Fatally Wounded in Quebec.

QUEBEC, Monday, Jan. 20.

Last night a cab driver named GILCHEN shot two young men named LAWRENCE and BOUFFERD. The parties had been racing, and a dispute arose regarding the merits of their horses. Both men are badly wounded and cannot recover.

The Inter-Colonial Railway—Proposed Religious Demonstration in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Monday, Jan. 20.

It is stated that the Privy Council met to-day to decide upon the question of an inter-Colonial railway.

A great religious demonstration is to take place in the French Cathedral here before the departure of the Canadian corps of Pontifical Zouaves, on the occasion of blessing their banners. All the Roman Catholic Bishops of Quebec and Ontario are expected to be present.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Retirement of Queen Emma—Collision in Honolulu Harbor—Failure of the Pairoa Crop.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Jan. 20.

Honolulu advices to Dec. 28 have been received.

Queen EMMA had retired to Koelna, an ancient city of the Hawaiian Kings, for a lengthy residence.

The English war steamer *Cameleon* arrived at Honolulu Dec. 24. While entering the harbor she collided with the ship *Magnolia*, the collision damaging both vessels slightly.

There had been a flood at Kankastally, which had done considerable damage to property. Several lives were lost.

Much anxiety is felt among the native population in regard to the failure of the pairoa crop. The high prices obtained last year stimulated unusual planting the present season. The plants have been attacked by ophis of the same species that infest rose bushes, and it is feared the entire crop will be destroyed. Experiments are being made at raising plants from seed imported from Japan.

The St. Lawrence River Frozen Over at Quebec.

QUEBEC, Monday, Jan. 20.

The river in front of the city is again frozen over, and all attempts to break it by the ferry steamers have proved unavailing.

A fire broke out in the Parliament Building on Saturday last, but was extinguished without much damage.

Soup kitchens are to be established here, and other means adopted for the relief of the city poor.

Discount on American invoices for the ensuing week, 28 per cent.

Judicial Appointments by Gov. Fenton.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 20.

Hon. CHARLES MASON has accepted his appointment by the Governor as one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and the Governor has appointed Hon. WM. MURRAY, Jr., of Delaware County, to the vacancy in the Sixth Judicial District, occasioned by the transfer of Judge MASON to the higher Court.

The Alleged Defalcation in Hamilton, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Monday, Jan. 20.

The special dispatch from Cincinnati, published in a New-York paper on the 18th inst., stating that a defalcation amounting to $300,000 had been discovered in the Hamilton County Treasury Department, is authoritatively denied. There is no truth in the statement whatever.

Grant Club in Madison, Wis.

MADISON, Wis., Monday, Jan. 20.

A large meeting was held on Saturday evening, in this city, at which a Grant Club, with 200 members, was organized. Resolutions indorsing the reconstruction policy of Congress were unanimously adopted.

Admiral Goldsborough.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says:

"The Naval Committee of the House of Representatives has recently done but little business other than to investigate the case of Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH. This case is particularly interesting to naval officers. It is known that a law relating to the navy requires that after a certain period of service officers of that branch of service are placed upon the retired list. Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH has been borne upon the rolls since he was twelve years of age, and counting from that period the time for his service on the active list had expired, and consequently the Secretary of the Navy some time ago ordered his name to be placed on the retired list. But it seems there is another law which prescribes that the period of active service shall count not from the time an officer's name has been borne upon the rolls, but from the time that he reaches the age of 16 years, and in Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH's case, a count from that date would leave him some time to run before the transfer should be made from the active to the retired list. Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH, desiring to remain in active connection, therefore appealed from the decision of the Secretary of the Navy to the Cabinet, and the latter reversed the decision of the former, and the Admiral remained upon the active list. There were officers, however, desiring to move forward in the scale, and Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH stood in the way of their advancement on the active list. They, therefore, brought the matter to the attention of Congress, and Mr. SCHENCK introduced a bill to put the officer in question on the retired list, and to affirm the first action of the Secretary of the Navy. It is this bill that the Naval Committee has had under consideration, and upon it they have already examined a large number of witnesses in and out of the navy."

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 20.

The Clerk laid before the Senate a petition from citizens of North Andover, Mass., in relation to the rights of American citizens abroad, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. WILSON presented a series of resolutions on the same subject, which were referred to the same Committee.

Mr. WILSON presented a petition from citizens of Boston, praying for a reduction of the taxes, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported a bill relating to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely to a bill for the purchase of Hall's carbines.

Mr. FERRY introduced a bill to incorporate the National Union Manufacturing and Publishing Company of Washington. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill to renew the charter and extend the boundaries of the City of Washington, &c. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The bill provides for annexing Georgetown, and generally for the reorganization of the City Government.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to prohibit the payment of bounties to deserters. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs; also, a bill granting a million acres of public lands for the benefit of the public schools of the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. HENDRICKS introduced a bill concerning District Judges. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. DAVIS offered a resolution requesting information from the Secretary of War regarding vessels purchased or hired by the War Department during the late war, together with the prices paid, names of vessels, tonnage, &c.

Also, the same particulars regarding those since sold or hired. Adopted.

Mr. STEWART introduced a bill to facilitate the administration of justice. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill to regulate the foreign coasting trade of the north, northeastern and northwestern frontiers of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. CRAGIN introduced a bill to increase the salaries of the Judges of Utah Territory. Referred.

DISTRICT OR CIRCUIT COURTS.

Mr. HENDRICKS introduced a bill to authorize any District Judge to hold District or Circuit Court in any other district than his own, on the application and request of the Judge of such other district, whether belonging to the same circuit or otherwise. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

FOREIGN AND COASTING TRADE.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill for regulating the foreign and coasting trade on the northern, northeastern and northwestern frontiers of the United States, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill makes it the duty of the master and owner of every enrolled and licensed vessel, trading as above, to file a manifest and obtain a clearance before departure for a port in any other collection district, and if said vessel shall touch at any intermediate port in the United States, or in foreign territory, and there receive on board or discharge any merchandise or passengers and their baggage, the master or owner shall deliver to the Collector of the port at which the unloading of the cargo is completed a detailed statement of such freight and passengers received or put on shore, together with the clearance secured at the point of departure, and it is made the duty of the consignee, agent or owner of the merchandise or passengers with the baggage taken on board such vessel, at a port in contiguous foreign country, and unladen at a port in the United States, to report the same to the Collector or other customs officer residing at or the nearest place of landing, immediately on the landing thereof of such merchandise or baggage containing dutiable articles. He shall furnish the invoice thereof, as now regulated by law, for failure to comply with which provisions he shall be liable to the penalties imposed by section 4, Act of July 18, 1866. In lieu of fees now authorized to be collected, manifests, entries, permits to land, reports and clearances, the bill substitutes the payment on the first entry or clearance in each year for vessels of fifty tons or under, five dollars; fifty to one hundred tons, twenty dollars; one hundred to two hundred tons, seventy-five dollars; two hundred to five hundred tons, one hundred and fifty dollars, and for every additional hundred tons, or fractional part of one hundred, ten dollars. Vessels are allowed to pay the same at the time of renewing their license. The production of a certificate of payment from the Collector of customs, and receipts, together with that of the tonnage tax paid, exempts owners from the payment of the internal revenue tax upon the gross receipts during the year. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to remit or mitigate penalties, if not willfully incurred, in cases where the amount in question does not exceed $1,000.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill in regard to the payment of bounties, &c., which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

It provides that no bounty shall be paid to a deserter, unless the Secretary of War, or the Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be, shall order the charge of desertion to be canceled, solely on the ground that it was erroneously made. That volunteers who entered the service before the passage of the act, approved July 22, 1861, shall not be placed on a different footing as to the bounty from volunteers who entered under said act, but the first section thereof, which declares that all provisions of law applicable to three years' volunteers, and to all volunteers who have been or may be accepted for a period of not less than six months, shall determine their right to bounty or otherwise. The bill further provides that no part of any appropriation shall be applicable to the payment of the difference of pay for officers' servants, between Aug. 6, 1861, and March 3, 1865, nor shall such payment be made unless hereafter provided by law, nor without a special appropriation. Also, that officers of the army on leave, or on the retired list, shall not be considered as changing station when obeying an order for duty.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported a bill which passed to a second reading.

It provides that nothing in the act of July 3, 1866, relative to the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, shall deprive the Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Company of its right to continue its road and telegraph line westerly from the termination of the hundred miles mentioned in the act of July, 1862, to a connection with the Union Pacific Railroad as one of the branches thereof; but such continuation may be made to said connection at the 100th meridian of west longitude upon the same terms and conditions in all respects as are now provided by law for the continuation of the Union Pacific Railroad; and the said Central Branch may connect its road with the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad at any nearer point east of said meridian, provided that no subsidy in United States bonds shall be allowed to the Central Branch Company for any greater length of road than one hundred and fifty miles from the termination of the one hundred miles on which the bonds are already authorized to be issued on said line of railroad.

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.

Mr. STEWART introduced a bill to facilitate the administration of justice, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

It divides the thirty-seven States into eight judicial circuits, and provides that after the 1st of July next it shall be lawful for any Justice of the Supreme Court to designate and appoint any District Judge in his circuit, to hold a term or part of a term of the circuit, in any district of such circuit, whenever from accumulation of judicial business or other causes the public interest shall in the judgment of said Justice require such court to be so held; provided that the Circuit Court, held by said District Judge shall not hear writs of error or appeals from the District Court, otherwise the acts of the Circuit Court so held to have the same validity as if done by said Justice, and such appointment may be changed in favor of another District Judge within his circuit at the discretion of the presiding Justice. The bill further provides that Circuit Courts when sitting for the hearing of writs of error, and appeals from the District Court may be held by three of the District Judges within the circuit, to be designated by the Supreme Justice, of whom they shall constitute a quorum, and the senior in the Commission be the presiding Judge of the Court. It shall not be the duty of the Justice of the Supreme Court, assigned to any circuit, to attend more than one term of the Circuit Court in every two years. Such term to be designated by himself, but this provision shall not be construed to deprive such Justice of the Supreme Court of the right in his discretion to hold or attend any other term. The payment of expenses of travel and of residence in other districts to Judges designated in this manner, is also provided for, and in section five it is further enacted that judgments of District Courts in criminal actions imposing a fine of more than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment for a period longer than six months, may be revised on writ of error to the Circuit Court, such writ to be sued out within thirty days after judgment entry.

Section sixth declares that no final decree of a Circuit or District Court rendered after July 1, 1868, shall be reviewed by the Supreme Court on writ of error unless such writ be sued out or appeal be taken within two years after entry of judgment, nor unless the matter in dispute exceeds the value of $5,000, or the adjudication involves the construction of a law of the United States, or the validity or construction of a treaty, or a revenue patent, or copyright law of the United States. *Provided*: That nothing herein contained shall affect the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to renew cases arising under the act of March 3, 1863, in relation to the *habeas corpus*, &c., or under the act of Feb. 5, 1867, establishing Judicial Courts.

The bill also provides that process of the Courts of the United States, after July 1, 1868, shall bear date of the day of issue, and that the Supreme Court may, in its discretion, allow amendments of a writ of error, when there is a mistake in the date, when a seal is wanting, or when it is made returnable on a day other than that of the commencement of the term, insuring issue where the statement of title is defective, if defect can be remedied by accompanying record, and in other cases where the defect is not prejudicial to the defendant in error.

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to a resolution of inquiry regarding captured and abandoned property. Referred to the Committee on Retrenchment.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. CHANDLER called up the joint resolution in regard to consular appointments.

A lively debate ensued upon it between Messrs. CHANDLER, GRIMES, MORRILL of Maine, NYE and DRAKE.

THE COTTON TAX BILL.

During the debate, by consent, Mr. SHERMAN withdrew his motion that the Senate "recede" from its amendments on the Cotton bill, disagreed to by the House, and moved that the Senate "insist" upon them, and that a committee of conference be appointed.

The motion was agreed to.

Messrs. SHERMAN, CONKLING and MORRILL were appointed as such committee on the part of the Senate.

CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY.

Mr. SHERMAN then made the same motion in regard to the Senate's amendments to the bill in regard to the contraction of the currency.

The motion was adopted.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.

Debate on the above-mentioned resolution was then resumed.

Mr. CHANDLER said he had not had sufficient opportunity of replying to animadversions of Senator GRIMES on Thursday last, and desired to do so now. In 1860, the head of the Committee on Commerce was Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, and at the outbreak of the war every Consul abroad was of rebel proclivities, caring nothing for the commercial system of the United States. The consequence was the great frauds crept in, so that honorable American citizens were almost entirely driven away from certain branches of importations; false and fraudulent invoices being passed through the Custom-houses. Since that time the whole consular system had been revised. At the suggestion of the Consul at Manchester, England, in 1863, a change had been made in the plan of consular indorsement at shipping ports, requiring bills indorsed by the Consul at the place where the goods were manufactured. This revision had transposed the consular system from a burden upon the Treasury of $100,000 a year into a paying institution. He had been informed by the Secretary of State, on Saturday last, that the revenue from Consul fees exceeded the whole expense of the consular system some $130,000 in gold. Frauds had ceased, and now more than $20,000,000 a year in gold had been saved the Treasury by the new system, since the adoption of which every Consul was obliged to become thoroughly conversant with the manufactures of his post. In France, for example, they must become conversant with the value of silks, wines, &c., and the bills being signed in duplicate, the original invoice was sent to the Consul, who made an investigation. Notwithstanding the improvements, the Senator from Iowa, (Mr. GRIMES,) proposed to make a change whereby retired line officers, not below the rank of Commander, may be appointed Consuls. He knew not why it was confined to line officers. Officers not in the line might possibly be conversant with business affairs, as Paymasters, who are obliged to purchase supplies for shipment and mingle otherwise in commercial transactions. Engineers too would be better fitted than line officers.

After some further remarks by Messrs. CHANDLER and GRIMES, Mr. MORRILL (Vermont) spoke briefly of the extent to which these frauds were practiced. Many of them, Consuls charged, instead of the amount allowed for invoice an extra fee, instead of ten shillings and four pence, they charged eleven shillings and six pence, or twelve shillings and six pence for the certificate. In Europe and the Canadas Consuls made bargains with individuals, who allowed them one-half or more of the fees. He was in favor of reforming the system, and prohibiting the Consuls from receiving these fees.

Mr. HENDRICK contended that the resolution should properly go to the Navy Committee, as its operation was confined solely to naval officers, and that such appointments would be economical, as they merely involved the payment of one salary instead of two, the retired officer receiving no additional pay for the duty beyond what he would receive if assigned to any shore duty.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, argued that commercial matters, by the usage of the Senate, should be referred to the Committee on Commerce, and naval matters to the Navy Committee. Consuls were commercial agents, and the interests of commerce of a great country could not be safely intrusted to men dismissed from naval service because of unfitness. It was a project to double the pay of these men in some instances by giving them shore pay.

Mr. NYE was not satisfied with the argument that a man, disabled perhaps in limb in the service of his country, was unfit to fill such a position. He stigmatized some of the Consuls abroad as the merest pothouse politicians the country had produced, placed there, he said, to pass upon the most delicate questions of international law.

Mr. DRAKE followed in opposition to the motion.

Mr. MORGAN said that the subject clearly belonged to the Committee on Commerce, while it was proper enough for any Senator to introduce.

Mr. PATTERSON said the Committee on Retrenchment was already considering this general subject, and he thought it proper that the bill should be referred to them.

Mr. ANTHONY said that reference would be very proper in that view, but he hoped the Senate would not express, by taking the bill from the Committee on Commerce, the opinion that the former were incompetent to consider it, a subject that properly belonged to them.

Mr. GRIMES said the Committee on Naval Affairs were in favor of the bill, while the Committee on Commerce opposed it. He argued again that retired officers were well fitted for such positions. He was content to accept the suggestion to refer it to the Committee on Retrenchment so as to dispose of the matter.

SENATOR THOMAS, OF MARYLAND.

Mr. JOHNSON then moved as a privileged question to take up his resolution to allow Mr. PHILIP F. THOMAS to take his seat as Senator from Maryland.

Mr. HENDRICKS said, as a member of the Committee, he had favored the resolution admitting Mr. THOMAS to his seat, and the Committee had concurred on all the grounds except one: that of the gentleman's competency to take the oath, in view of his having furnished his son $100 on entering the Southern army. It was a question to be decided by precedents. At the outbreak of the war he (Mr. THOMAS) was residing on his farm, and was recognized as what is known in Maryland as a Constitutional Union man. He (HENDRICKS) recited the circumstances connected with young THOMAS joining the Southern army, and his father's opposition to it, quoting from testimony taken before the Committee in regard to that opposition, and claiming that the dissuasive language used must be taken as evidence of the intention. He then read the oath and said the discharge of a natural obligation, not intended to give aid and comfort to the enemy, was not in violation of the oath. He referred to the report of the House Committee on the admission of the Kentucky members, and asked whether great weight should not be attached to the construction of that Committee, judging acts of this nature by the design which prompted them. In the case of a wounded Southern soldier, cared for and thereby restored to the Southern army, the motive of the benefactor was a high and noble one, and the law did not make it aid and comfort to the enemy. He instituted a parallel between this case and that of Mr. PATTERSON, who took an oath to support the Confederate Constitution, with the intention to promote the administration of justice. After constrasting the course of Col. STOKES, shown in his letter of May, 1861, with the conduct of Mr. THOMAS, he said he did not believe in the Roman stoicism that would condemn a father for such an act, but he thought there was more hope of stability of a Government based on the holy sympathies that hold families together. He thought the country would hardly see the metaphysical distinction made by Senator EDMUNDS recently, between a motive and a purpose. What a man said at the time of the commission of an act was admitted by law to show his purpose. In this case the motive was to keep a son from suffering.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, as a member of the Committee, would give his reasons for his course on this subject. One view, addressed to their indignation, was that of a man giving $100 to his son to join the Southern army at a time of so much suffering because of war. Another view, addressed to their charity, was that just enforced by Mr. HENDRICKS. This, however, was purely a judicial question. The requisites of a candidate were defined, first by the Constitution, and second by the iron-clad, so called from requiring an unfit man to have a cast-iron conscience in order to take it. He would not admit any disloyal man to a seat though the Constitution did not require proof of loyalty. It was inherent. He would not admit a notoriously disloyal man, such as JEFF. DAVIS, because the Senate should exercise self-respect, and such a man could be excluded as any notorious criminal could be. There was no more reason for excluding Mr. THOMAS than for excluding those North who discouraged the prosecution of the war by various means. If such a test was to be established let it be universal. They should not condemn him for urging upon his son the abhorrent doctrine of State Rights in saying that Maryland was not engaged in war. The money was all spent before the son left Washington, and, therefore, did not aid him in joining the enemy. He (FRELINGHUYSEN) did not believe that it was given him with the purpose of enabling him to join the enemy. The motive was parental solicitude, the purpose being to prevent his son from suffering. Would it be a collusion between husband and wife, sufficient to prevent the former from obtaining divorce on the ground of desertion if, upon the latter leaving her home, the husband gave her a hundred dollars to prevent her suffering? He argued further that the intention was the all-important consideration in such cases.

Mr. HOWARD rose to speak, but yielded the floor to Mr. SUMNER, who moved to go into Executive Session, which was agreed to.

The Chair appointed as Committee of Conference on the part of the Senate, on the Contraction bill, Messrs. CATTELL, TRUMBULL and MORTON.

After a short Executive Session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker proceeded, as the business in order in the morning hour on Monday, to the call of States for bills and joint resolutions for reference only. Under the call, bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read twice, and referred as follows:

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

By Mr. BLAINE—Making an appropriation for rebuilding the United States Military Asylum, at Togus, Me. To Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. MILLER—To exempt from tax all such manufactures as relate to the industrial interests of the country. To Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. THOMAS—To authorize the building of a railroad from Washington City to connect with the Northern Central Railroad at or near the State line between Pennsylvania and Maryland. To Committee on Roads and Canals.

By Mr. PIKE—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to establish ports of delivery, and providing that American built vessels shall be put on the same footing as foreign built vessels or registry, in case of wreck. To Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. BUTLER—For the better regulation of the custody and expenditures of public moneys. To Committee on Appropriations.

It repeals all laws authorizing the transfer of appropriations from one branch of a department to another, prevents the payment of money received from the sale of property, &c., except in pursuance of appropriation made by law, and prescribes a fine not exceeding $10,000, and imprisonment not less than one nor more than twenty years, and ineligibility to public office for violation of its provisions.

By Mr. BROOKS—Reurging the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report as soon as possible on the imprisonment of American citizens in foreign countries (with memorials and resolutions of Knights of St. Patrick of New-York on the same subject). To Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WASHBURN, of Indiana—To provide for the payment of pensions in coin. To Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VAN HORN, of Missouri—With reference to the rights of naturalized citizens. To Committee on Foreign Affairs.

It recites that MICHAEL O'BRIEN, claiming to be an American citizen, was recently tried, convicted, sentenced and executed for an alleged offence in England, that he was denied the benefit of a mixed jury, which, by the laws of England, is given to the subjects or citizens of other nations; that he claimed the interference of Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister at London, who refused to take any action in the case. It therefore instructs the President to demand of the British Government an explanation in the matter of MICHAEL O'BRIEN and such satisfaction and redress as the facts may warrant, and to represent to the British Government that the United States acknowledges no right of interference by other States with its naturalized citizens by reason of their nativity or former allegiance, that they are entitled to all the rights and protection of American citizens, and that an infringement of such rights by foreign Governments will be held as cause of war by the Government and people of the United States. It also declares it to be the duty of the President at once to recall Mr. Adams.

By Mr. MYERS—Providing that the increased pension allowed to widows and orphans shall not be decreased by reason of their being inmates of public institutions. Referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COBURN—Providing that United States District Judges may call each other to act for them in cases of disability or interest in the same manner as they are now called by the Circuit Judges or Chief-Justice. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, concerning the payment of bounty to veteran volunteers who enlisted prior to July 14, 1863. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

It directs that that the bounty be paid to such persons under "General Orders Nos. 191 and 216 for the year 1863," which provide that all soldiers reenlisting for three years, after nine months' service, having been honorably discharged, shall be paid veteran bounty.

By Mr. HUBBARD, of Western Virginia—Fixing the compensation of members of Congress at $4,000 per annum, and mileage at the rate of 10 cents per mile; the compensation of the Speaker to be $7,000. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLAND—Granting bounty to drafted soldiers. To Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BALDWIN—To abolish the office of Director of the Bureau of Statistics, and to transfer the business of that bureau to the Department of Education. To Committee on Retrenchment.

By Mr. WILSON, of Iowa—To aid the improvement of the Desmoines and Rock Island Rapids in the Mississippi River. To Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. DONNELLY—To amend the Agricultural College Bill, by extending for three years the time for the Southern States to accept the act; but limiting the grant to lands within their own limits, and providing that the grant shall be devoted to the support of public schools, and not to agricultural or scientific colleges. To Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. PERHAM—Providing that all pensions to widows of officers and men who died in the naval service shall be paid out of the naval pension fund. To Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill providing that no sale or mortgage of any vessel shall be valid against any person other than the grantor, or mortgager and person having actual notice thereof, unless such conveyance or mortgage be recorded in the district comprehending the port to which the vessel belongs, &c. To Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. VAN AERNAM—To amend the act of Feb. 28, 1867, for the relief of certain drafted men. To Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MOORE—In reference to vessels enrolled and licensed for employment in the coasting trade and fisheries. To Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. EGGLESTON—In reference to requiring steamboats to use a newly invented fire-extinguisher. To Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. MULLINS—To amend the Bankruptcy law. To Committee on Revision of the Laws.

By Mr. CULLOM—In relation to bounties to soldiers transferred to the navy during the late war. Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. JUDD—To amend the act of Feb. 26, 1846, extending the jurisdiction of the District Courts to certain cases on the lakes and navigable waters connecting them. To Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. BROOMWELL, of Illinois—To pay officers, musicians and privates for horses lost in the service, not killed in battle. To Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BRADFORD, of Arizona—To create a collection district in Arizona. To Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio—To secure to actual settlers the right to buy lands hereafter granted to railway companies. To Committee on Public Lands.

It provides that only actual settlers shall have the right to buy, at a price not exceeding $1 25 per acre, such lands; and that the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe rules to carry the act into effect.

By Mr. UPSON—Making appropriations for the improvement of the harbors of Saugatuck, St. Joseph and South Haven, Michigan. To Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. CHURCHILL—Explanatory of section 13 of the act of July 28, 1866. To Committee on Military Affairs.

It entitles to the additional bounty, soldiers who were mustered out before the full term of two years had expired, and where his services had been accepted by the Government as full performance of the contract.

Also, to regulate the sessions of the District Court for the Northern District of New-York. To Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. JULIAN—To declare the Fort Jessup reservation of lands restored to the United States and subject to homestead entry and settlement. To Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. WOODBRIDGE, explanatory of the act of June 30, 1864, to regulating prize proceedings. To Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. WOODWARD—To suspend the sale of the United States stock in the Dismal Swamp Canal, and to provide for a commission to examine the lands near the terminus of the canal on the Elizabeth River suitable for important naval purposes, offered to the Government on fair terms in exchange for stock. To Committee on Naval Affairs.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

The call of States for bills having been finished, the Speaker proceeded during the remainder of the morning hour to call the States for resolutions.

Mr. COBB offered a resolution authorizing the Select Committee on the workings of the Pay Department to summon witnesses and continue to take testimony and send for such papers and records as may be necessary; also, directing that Committee to notify the Paymaster-General of its meetings, and allow him to be present and cross-examine witnesses, and declaring that before the making of any report inculpating any officer of the Government, such officer shall be notified to appear and explain his conduct before the Committee. After opposition by Messrs. BLAIN, WASHBURNE, of Illinois, and SPALDING, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, introduced a joint resolution declaring that no person who has been Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Head of Bureau, or Clerk in any of the Departments of the Government, shall be permitted to practice as an attorney or as an agent for the prosecution of claims before the Department in which he has been such Secretary, &c., till two years after the expiration of his term of service. Read three times and passed.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, asked leave to introduce a joint resolution constituting the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Interior and Attorney-General a Board of Commissioners, whose duty it shall be, on the 1st of July of each year, to establish a tariff of prices for freight and passengers over the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad and their branches, which tariff shall be equitable and just, and shall not exceed double the average rates charged on the different lines of railroad between the Mississippi and Atlantic Ocean, in latitude north of St. Louis, and declaring it unlawful for such company to charge any sum in excess of the rates to be so fixed.

Mr. DODGE objected, as Mr. WASHBURNE had already offered one resolution.

Mr. WINDOM (the State of Minnesota having been next called) then introduced the joint resolution, and called for the previous question.

The House refused to second the previous question, and Mr. HIGBY having proposed to debate the joint resolution, it went over under the rule.

Mr. JOHNSON offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the necessity for reëstablishing the office of sutler in the army for the Pacific States and Territories, &c. Adopted.

Mr. DONNELLY offered a resolution giving the use of the Hall of the House of Representatives next Sunday evening to the Congressional Temperance Society.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived 41 to 112.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. VAN AERNAM presented resolutions of a mass meeting held in Alleghany, Chautauque County, N. Y., declaring the rights of American citizens. Referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. BOYER presented a petition of the residents of his district asking for legislative action to define the status of naturalized citizens, &c., and in doing so referred to the recent arrest of native-born American citizens simply for the exercise of free speech in this country. Referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Speaker stated that it was proposed to announce the deaths of members as follows: Of Mr. NOELL, of Missouri, on Wednesday at 3 o'clock; of Mr. HAMILTON, of Ohio, on Thursday at 3 o'clock; of Mr. HISE, of Kentucky, on Friday at 3 o'clock.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The House then, at 1:20 o'clock, resumed the consideration of the bill reported from the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. BINGHAM gave notice that he would move the "previous question" at 3:20 o'clock.

Mr. PRUYN addressed the House in opposition to the bill. He had listened, he said, to the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. BINGHAM,) but had listened in vain for any reason justifying such legislation. He earnestly appealed to the majority to pause before it went the length of passing this bill. The whole attempt to curtail the power of the Executive and of the Judicial Department of the Government was one in which Congress never would be sustained by the people. History was moving rapidly in these days. Events had occurred in the last week of startling significance and importance. He hoped that the House would not give such a blow to constitutional freedom as would be inflicted by the passage of this bill.

Mr. SCOFIELD addressed the House in defence and advocacy of the bill, and argued, by reference to the action of the Executive in attempting to reconstruct the Southern States, that the measure under discussion was perfectly justified. He showed that at present there were 116,000 white voters registered in Virginia, whereas under the Johnson Government there had been only 42,000 votes cast *pro* and *con*. Referring to Mr. BROOKS' declaration the other day, that all this reconstruction legislation would be repealed when the Democracy came into power, he asked where, if the Democracy would reëstablish slavery and place the insolvent slave power again at the head of the Government, he (BROOKS) would find his subjects. He had seen that gentleman's friends around him at the close of his speech, congratulating him. He could imagine that they said "They will have no negro schools in America, when thou art King, shall they?" [Laughter.]

Mr. PRUYN remarked that on his side of the House they said nothing about negroes; they left that to the other side of the House.

Mr. SCOFIELD said he could imagine the gentleman from New-York (Mr. BROOKS) arming himself with lasso and handcuffs, and going up to Mackerelville to engage a brigade to assist him in the execution of the Fugitive Slave law. [Laughter.] He was inclined to think that that gentleman had undertaken to do more than he could perform, and would wish that he had left the legislation as it stood.

Mr. KOONTZ next addressed the House in support of the bill. Referring to the plea of unconstitutionality made by the opponents of the bill, he said that when the great unconstitutional work of the country was undertaken, (meaning the rebellion,) he had never once heard from a Democratic State Convention or a Democratic State Committee a single authoritive enunciation showing honest and hearty indignation against that great unconstitutional work. If they had denounced it with half the zeal and half the energy with which they had denounced measures necessary to put down the rebellion and necessary to keep it down, the war would have ended a year sooner than it did, and a thousand millions of national debt would have been saved the country.

Mr. CARY said that he should like his colleague (BINGHAM) in his closing argument to answer these four questions: 1st. If Gen. GRANT shall neglect or refuse to execute the provisions of this law, or if in its execution he shall act in an oppressive and cruel manner, to what tribunal will he be amenable for his nonfeasance or malfeasance? 2d. As by the terms of the bill the President cannot interfere, can the General be tried by court martial? and, if so, by whose orders; and who shall constitute the court? 3d. Not being a civil officer, can he be impeached? and, if so, by whom, and before what tribunal? 4th. If he cannot be arraigned by any earthly tribunal, is he not made an absolute despot?

Mr. PHELPS addressed the House in opposition to the bill, arguing that the bill itself and the whole system of legislation of which it is a part, are pernicious, anti-republican, anti-democratic, and revolutionary.

The time fixed by Mr. BINGHAM (3:20 P. M.) having arrived, Mr. BINGHAM took the floor, withdrew the motion to recommit, moved two verbal amendments, and then moved the previous question, refusing to withdraw it so as to allow Mr. BUTLER to offer his amendment giving the appointment of civil officers to the State Constitutional Convention.

Mr. LOGAN suggested to Mr. BINGHAM to amend the second section by adding after the word "General," the words, "or other military officer who shall or may be put in command of the army."

Mr. BINGHAM declined to adopt the suggestion.

Mr. LOGAN remarked that if the President should remove Gen. GRANT the law would have no meaning.

Mr. BINGHAM said that Congress would soon supply that.

Mr. FARNSWORTH remarked that the President could not remove Gen. GRANT without the concurrence of the Senate.

The previous question was then seconded, and the main question ordered.

Mr. BINGHAM having an hour in which to close the debate, yielded half of it to Mr. BUTLER, who said that as a friend of the measure he had endeavored to perfect it, or at least to bring before the House an amendment which he thought was necessary in order to perfect it. He trusted he might say without offence that a committee which had tried four times to get the measure right, and had on its own concession failed four times might have been a little modest in rejecting amendments. [Laughter.] He thought that at least the House might have been permitted without the choke of the previous question, to have voted on such amendments as were proposed. He did not mean to say that the Committee had failed in any proposition of principle, but did mean to say that it had failed in matter of detail. He had no difficulty with the great question as to the constitutionality of the measure. There were at least three constitutional provisions under which it might well be maintained. If he had had any such difficulty, the time for its exhibition had long since passed; because the President had approved in March, 1867, a provision tacked on to an appropriation bill declaring that the General of the Army shall not be removed, suspended, removed from command, or sent to duty elsewhere, except at his own request, without the previous approval of the Senate. It was quite competent, therefore, for Congress to put all the matter of reconstruction into the hands of the General of the Army, and he trusted that, so far as supervision over it went, it would be so placed. But, the details of the bill, in his opinion, needed revision, and, therefore, he had intended to bring before the House an amendment permitting the officers of the Civil Governments in those States to be selected and approved by the Constitutional Conventions there, after they should have formed a Constitution and submitted it to the people for ratification. He understood, however, that the objection to that on the part of the Reconstruction Committee was, that the Conventions might confer offices on black men and thus injure the party before the country.

Mr. PAINE, one of the members of the Committee, said that he had been present at every meeting of the Committee and had never heard that argument.

Mr. BUTLER expressed regret that he had been misinformed. He had inquired what the trouble about his proposition was and had been told that it was necessary to yield to the prejudices of the people at the North, and of course he understood what that meant.

Mr. BINGHAM in closing the debate said: I have listened with due attention to the utterances of the able gentlemen who have deemed it their duty to oppose this bill, and I regret to say that with them denunciation assumed the place of argument, and that in the storm of their denunciation the voice of reason itself was silent. Those gentlemen, who, whether conscious of it or not, have been lending themselves in the heat and excitement of the controversy to the mere interests of a party question, when they should consider the interests of the common country, have enacted precisely the *rôle* which was played when the Constitution itself was on trial for its deliverance as it came from the hands of those mighty men whom God taught to live for glory and for beauty. The arguments used at that day against it, in the ratification of the Constitution, as approved by WASHINGTON and his associates, were, that it conferred for the common defence, for the suppression of insurrection, and, to repel invasion, unlimited power upon the legislative department of the Government. Gentlemen might have found all their arguments as well and as forcibly stated by the demagogues who then opposed the formation of the Government and the ratification of the Constitution, as they have stated themselves. I answer this sort of argument in the words of the great men who formed our Constitution, and who, in forming it, proved themselves second to no men that ever lived upon the earth, or to whom were ever intrusted the destinies of a great people. The language of HAMILTON was, and it ought to be written in this discussion on the very lintels of your doors, that "It is in vain that you impose constitutional shackles on the right of a nation to defend its own existence." MADISON, who is called the father of the Constitution, took up the words and reiterated them in another form, saying: "It is in vain that you attempt to impose constitutional restrictions on the impulse of self-preservation." A higher law-giver than MADISON or HAMILTON, anterior to the birth of nations upon the earth, gave out the law for the government of individual and collective men—"Preserve thy life." It is the duty of the nation intrusted as it is with the grandest and noblest trust that ever was committed a political society, to preserve its own life. That life was assailed for four long years by armed revolt and treason. Three years have elapsed since the surrender of the armies of the rebellion, when the cloud of battles lifted from the stricken fields of the Potomac to the banks of the Rio Grande, the fact was disclosed that State institutions, constitutional State Governments had perished in that conflict. The people of the United States asked no indemnity for the past; they asked only security for the future. In the propositions of restoration as they were presented in the year 1865, it was only asked of these late insurgents in arms that an irrepealable covenant should be placed in the Constitution of the United States, by their consent and by our consent, which would make the like rebellion for ever impossible, and which would realize by the silent majesty and voice of the law the grand purpose for which the Constitution itself was ordained, namely: the establishment of justice and the security of liberty. That is what was asked. The people of the North accepted it. They accepted it with an unanimity without parallel in the political contests of this age or of any age. It was rejected—rejected with scorn and contempt by those madmen who but yesterday lifted up their hands in violence against the holy temple of our liberties; and now we stand here, the representatives of the people, to take the ways and means to enable such of the people of the South as have returned to their loyalty, and such of them as never struck hands in that mad revolt to accept these conditions, and be returned, in the language of the bill, "to political power in the Union." Let the people of the country decide between us whether the people of the South shall impose taxation to reimburse the cost of the rebellion; whether they shall impose taxation to reimburse the price of emancipated slaves, and whether they shall come into the halls of Congress in the persons of their Senators and Representatives to repudiate and violate and plighted faith of this nation. That is the issue which is made up here. That is the issue on which we go to the people. That is the ground on which we enact this law. We say to the General of the army, carry out the provisions of this act in good faith. My colleague (CARY) rises in his seat and asks whether the General of the army is responsible in case he violates this law and tramples upon the rights of the people. I regret that my colleague deemed it his duty to make such inquiry. I say to the General of the army, I say to every other judicial and Executive officer of the Government, that he is neither above the people nor above the people's laws. The General of your army is but the creature of a Congressional enactment. The breath which made him General may unmake him to-morrow. I answer my colleague further, that by the fifth section of the bill if the General of the army be guilty of any violation of the law he is liable by its very terms to be arraigned before the civil tribunals of the United States on an indictment, and held to answer for his high misdemeanor, and on conviction is liable to take his place in the penitentiary and pay a forfeit not exceeding $5,000. I trust that my colleague is satisfied with the severity of the penalty. Another objection raised by these gentlemen is, that we invade the privileges and powers of the Judiciary. I respect the Judiciary as much as any gentleman here who volunteers to be its defender; but I cannot forget, in this contest, if I would, the utterance of that profound thinker, MONTESQUIEU, who, speaking of the three departments of the Government, the Executive, the Legislative and the Judiciary, declared touching these matters, which go to the foundation of society, the Judiciary is next to nothing. It has no force nor will; nothing but judgment, and has not the power to execute that save at the pleasure of the Executive. The Judiciary has its functions to perform, I am perfectly willing that the Judiciary shall be left free and untrammelled in the faithful and honest performance of its functions, but the Judiciary of the United States has no power to revise the questions intrusted exclusively to the Legislative Department of the Government, as to whether a State is within this Union or not, or as to whether it has a republican form of government or not. That question has come before that high tribunal, meaning in the Rhode Island case, and it has solemnly decided that it is a question for the political department of the Government, and that the decision of it by that department concludes the Judiciary. It must be self evident that if the Judiciary of the United States has the power to intervene in the matter and to decide to-day, contrary to the decision of Congress, that South Carolina has a republican government and has the right to exercise political power in the Union, it might decide to-morrow of the rest of the States that they have not republican governments, and are not entitled to exercise political power. That would put it in the power of a bare majority of these gentlemen to decide away the life of the nation. Sir, the nation's life is in the keeping of the nation's laws, and the Supreme Court cannot touch it. The moment the Supreme Court dares to interfere with that question, it lays violent hands on the very "ark of the covenant" of the people, and it ought to suffer annihilation. Touching the authority vested in the General of your army by this bill, I read as though it had been written for this very emergency—the line in your Constitution which confers the power and puts an end to all debate—and that is, that Congress shall have the power to prescribe rules—that is, laws for the government of the land and naval forces. This takes away nothing from the Executive. Said Mr. MADISON, "It is of the very essence of Executive power faithfully to execute the laws," not make them, but faithfully to execute them in manner and form, as the laws themselves prescribe for their execution. And that there might be no mistake about it, that even the wayfaring man, though a fool, might not err therein, the makers of the Constitution wrote the words in the instrument itself, that the person invested with Executive power should take care that the laws be faithfully executed. They took care further to provide that the President should be bound by an oath, that chain of adamant which binds the consciences of men to the throne of eternal truth and justice, this requirement of the Constitution to faithfully carry out the laws. Let that be done, and all is well with the Republic. Gentlemen, do not talk about this law oppressing anybody, or injuring anybody, or outraging anybody. It was the right of injuring anybody or outraging anybody; it was the right of this triumphant people to make inquest for food all over that land which is rich with the best blood of our unreturned brave, and to consign the offenders there either to the darkness of the snare to sleep the sleep of felons, or to an eternal banishment. It is otherwise with them. This people has a right to insist upon it that civil governments shall be restored, and restored speedily, in accordance with their own law, over that vast tract of country. It has three times the territorial extent of the Empire of France, and is capable, in the hands of honest, intelligent freedmen, of furnishing homes of abundance, of comfort, to three times the population of France—to more than 100,000,000 of freedmen. It is a part of your native land and of mine; and I stand here as the representative of the people, to insist that it shall soon rise from its ashes, clothed in the form and dignity of law, and invite there the industrial power of the representatives of every civilized nation on the globe; and that it shall pay its tribute from year to year and from generation to generation into the treasury of our common country, in order to make good our pledged faith to the living and to the dead defenders of the Republic. Let this be done, Mr. Speaker, and all is well with the republic. Let it be done, and the dream of its illustrious founders is fully realized. Let it be done and the word will go out over all the world that will shake the foundation of every tyrant's throne, and compel every despot to hold the reins of his power with a more strenuous hand in this, that at the going down of the sun in the land of WASHINGTON and MADISON and FRANKLIN and JAY is a great dominant and powerful people, second to none on the face of the earth, before the majesty of whose law every human being is equal—equal in the rights of person, equal in those rights which are as universal as the material structure man, equal in those rights which are the gift of God, and to protect which governments are instituted among men. I believe the gentlemen on the other side are imitating the example of those who controlled the rebellion years ago in the councils of the nation by the arguments which they adduce here in answer to what we have said and what we may say now in support of this measure. When I repeat these utterances, when I quote these words from your Declaration of Independence, every one of which, like the words of LUTHER, are half battles. These gentlemen rise in their places as they did a long time ago in the Senate, and declare that these are but glimmering generalities rhetorical flourishes, and that the self-evident truth itself, that "all men are created equal, and have a common brotherhood" is at least a self-evident lie. That is their answer. It is all rhetoric; it is a glittering generality; it is a self-evident lie. But, Sir, it is written in our Constitution that there are persons who are native-born citizens in this land, and I would like to know by what method of reasoning gentlemen revive the old dogma that this world was made for Cæsar and not for man. I should like to know how any gentleman on this floor has arrived suddenly at the conclusion that any of his fellow-creatures, formed like himself, within the limits of this country has not the same right to live here, and if God so pleases, to die here, as that gentleman himself. That is one of the issues involved in this contest. I have no doubt that we could get rid of all the trouble at once if we would surrender the great trust committed to us, and say to these men red with the blood of our murdered countrymen seize again the control of all the political power of those nine disorganized States, trample down the four millions of native born children of the Republic who were once your slaves, the men who never forgot that our flag through all these four years symbolized liberty, the men who never forgot to whisper a word of cheer and of comfort to the wounded and the dying who had fallen in the great struggle for the nation's life the men who never forgot to guide from the prison pens in which their defamers were subjected to infamous death by starvation, or poison those who made their escape from them. Surrender these men who were faithful to our lost defenders—faithful to our living defenders—faithful to the cause of the Republic itself—surrender them to the late traitors and rebels, and this contest is of course ended. Allow JEFFERSON DAVIS to come back and sit down in his Senatorial robes in the other wing of the Capitol, call back from France that hatchet-faced conspirator SLIDELL and restore him to his place. Call home that other Senator watching across the border in Canada, and restore him to the Senatorial chamber, and call back alike Representatives who went out from this Hall in 1861 clothed with perjury as with a garment, and who lifted up their hands in violence against the Government and Constitution, and this contest will be ended. Sir, I cannot speak for others, but for myself. So help me God, living and dying, I am against any such proposition. Let the friends of the Republic have the keeping of the Republic in their hands; that being done, all will be well; and the time will come, within the lifetime, I trust, of every man honoring me with his attention, when the laws of the Republic will be so just, so humane, so indiscriminate in their justice and in their humanity, that the poorest and the humblest creature between the two oceans wearing the bond of our common humanity and find equal protection with the loftiest, the noblest and the best.

An audible murmur of admiration escaped the large audience as the eloquent gentleman concluded his speech, but there was no attempt at applause. The members who had crowded around him in rapt attention returned to their seats, and the business of the House went on.

The Speaker stated the first question to be on the amendment offered to-day by Mr. BINGHAM.

Mr. BUTLER moved as a privileged motion to reconsider the vote by which the main question had been ordered so that he might get in his amendment. On that motion he called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Before the Clerk proceeded to call the roll, Mr. WINDOM moved to adjourn.

Mr. JULIAN called for the yeas and nays on the motion to adjourn.

The yeas and nays were not ordered, and the motion was agreed to on a vote by tellers—yeas 91, nays not counted, and then at 4:20 o'clock the House adjourned.

THE MILITARY HISTORY OF GRANT.

MILITARY HISTORY OF ULYSSES S. GRANT. From April, 1861, to April, 1865. By A. BADEAU. Vol. I. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

SECOND ARTICLE.

It has been ordinarily understood that Shiloh was a surprise on the part of the Confederates. Col. BADEAU, in his usual manner of disputing any statement that tends in any way to impugn the omniscience and impeccability of his hero, endeavors to show that this is not so. The attempt cannot be regarded as successful. That the Union commander had a general idea that the enemy might make an attack at some early day is credible enough; but Mr. BADEAU cannot make us believe that had Gen. GRANT expected an attack *that* day, he would have allowed himself to remain at Savanna, many miles from the battlefield. Besides, in other respects, the initial phenomena of the action have all the character of a surprise. Yet most of the troops fought with grit, yielding their ground stubbornly, and only on compulsion. There was very little opportunity for display of grand tactics, for it was one of those big "bushwhacking" fights, in which almost everything depends on the quality of the subordinate commanders. SHERMAN, who commanded the division that held the right wing, particularly distinguished himself; and in the absence of the General was the inspiring intelligence of the field. GRANT arrived on the ground at about 10 o'clock. His line had been totally disrupted, but he did all that lay in his power to save his army from further disaster. "He was on every part of the field in person, constantly under fire, and making unwearied exertions to maintain his position." It was in vain, however; the troops were driven step by step till 4 o'clock, when they were crowded back to the Landing.

Thus far, BEAUREGARD's success had been all that could have been hoped for; and, had he been in position to press his advantage, it is little doubtful that the Union army, cut off from retreat by the river at its back, would have been forced to lay down its arms. It happened, however, as it did so often in similar cases on both sides, that the fighting through the woods had almost completely destroyed the integrity of the Confederate lines. This, as well as the death of SIDNEY JOHNSON, necessitated a delay for reorganization, and, in the meanwhile, the advance divisions of BUELL's army arrived on the field. "All around the Landing," says Col. BADEAU, "lay the cravens who had swarmed in from the front, as many do in nearly every battle. These, however, were not stragglers, nor laggards, but the panic-stricken mob who had fled from that danger which so many of their fellows seemed to court. As the two Generals were conversing at the Landing, GRANT explained the situation of affairs, then apparently at the worst, and BUELL inquired: 'What preparations have you made for retreating, General?' His remark may not have been concluded, for GRANT interrupted him at once, exclaiming: '*I haven't despaired of whipping them yet!*' BUELL then busied himself in hurrying up his own army." This anecdote has frequently been told before, and with much more dramatical coloring, but this version is undoubtedly much nearer the truth.

The author of this volume does not scruple to give the credit which rightly belongs, but has been sometimes denied, and at other times most gingerly accorded, to the Army of the Ohio under BUELL. "There can be no doubt," he says, "of the immense advantage that BUELL's arrival, when it did occur, afforded to GRANT. No doubt that GRANT looked long and anxiously for BUELL's advance on that memorable 6th of April; nor is it now possible to say what result might have followed had BUELL still longer delayed." We regret, however, to observe a prevailing tone of censure at some supposed "dilatoriness" in the march of BUELL to join GRANT. This is wholly undeserved. BUELL's conduct was a model of soldierly promptitude; and we cannot believe that Mr. BADEAU would have fallen into the injustice had he seen the official papers in this case. And there is another respect in which BUELL exercised a powerful influence on the upshot of the battle. It is a particular of which this writer does not appear to have been informed, yet which must be taken into account in a full estimate of the action of Shiloh. We have reference to the moral effect on the hostile commander of the known approach of the Army of the Ohio before it had yet reached the field. We have it from BEAUREGARD that he was perfectly advised, from day to day, of the advance of BUELL's column; but a grave mishap befell the Confederates, and baulked the plans of their chief before yet the field of Shiloh was reached. It had been calculated that the advance from Corinth to Pittsburgh Landing would be completed by the night of the 4th, and battle given on the morning of the 5th. But a severe storm delayed the march, and the blow was not struck till the morning of the 6th. Already, to BEAUREGARD's apprehension, the success of the scheme was placed in gravest jeopardy; and when, in the afternoon, he found the thing could not be pushed to completion, the knowledge of BUELL's near approach unnerved his arm and sicklied o'er the fiery spirit of attack. When, therefore, the action was renewed on the morning of the 7th, with the Army of the Ohio, BEAUREGARD had lost all hope, and only made a rear-guard fight to aid him in effecting his retreat to Corinth.

The result of Shiloh was great—far greater than Mr. BADEAU apprehends. "The battle," he says, "decided little except the fighting qualities of both combatants." In reality it marred the most prodigious military combination ever formed by the enemy in the Western theatre of war—an admirably planned project of defeating in detail both Union armies, of restoring more than all that had been lost by Donelson, and carrying forward the Confederate standard to the Ohio. Its territorial consequences also were considerable, while its moral results were not less, and if in the feeble hands of HALLECK the Union army failed to gather the fruit of victory, it was not the fault of those who spilt their blood at Shiloh.

After Shiloh, we are compelled to see GRANT in a position in which it is not pleasant to contemplate him—in the despicable situation of a "shelved" subordinate to HALLECK. The cause of this disgrace affords another illustration of the obloquy which GRANT was fated at this time to encounter. It was bruited about by some malignant that he had been drunk at Shiloh; the Western newspapers took up the theme, and the politicians beset the President to remove him entirely from command. The clamor affected even his military superiors; so HALLECK, to right matters, removed his headquarters to the field, superceding GRANT, who, though nominally second in command, was in reality a nullity. "In the army," says his biographer, "his situation was universally regarded as one of disgrace. This was by far the most disagreeable period in his entire career."

HALLECK was a soldier who had all the pedantry of the military art, without a spark of the inspiration of war. His one active campaign was the siege (so-called) of Corinth—a queer military farce that might raise laughter in a Democritus. GRANT "assisted" at this affair, meanwhile, probably, revolving many things in his breast. At length, in July, HALLECK was rewarded for his services by the *baton* of General-in-Chief, whereupon he went to Washington, and happily left the Western field to other men. Before leaving, however, it was necessary to confide the Army of the Tennessee to a successor. HALLECK's conduct on this occasion was characteristic. Ignoring GRANT, he offered the command to one "Col. ROBERT ALLAN, a Quartermaster." In those days honors must have been cheap, for the nominee declined the proffered gift and the control of the army relapsed to GRANT. As in the course of a somewhat attentive study of the history of the war it has never before been our good fortune to come across the name of "Col. ROBERT ALLEN," we are unable to form an opinion whether the Union army lost or gained by his non-acceptance of the command and its return to GRANT. The events of this whole period presents an inviting subject of delineation, but Mr. BADEAU's sense of humor does not seem to be acute.

In this running review of the present volume we may be allowed to skip the events that succeed Corinth in the Summer and Autumn of 1862. They include merely secondary operations, the influence of which on the course of the war was not considerable. This will enable us to leap forward at once to the initiation of the operations against Vicksburg.

We regard this campaign as not only the greatest ever directed by Gen. GRANT—the crowning glory of his career—but one of the most admirable operations that have come within the scope of our military reading. And it is the more illustrative, both of GRANT's manner of work and of the nature of warfare in this country, in that it has less the character of an inspiration than of an achievement won after many tentatives, labors and failures. To the military student nothing could be more instructive than the history of these baulked endeavors amid which a less determined spirit would have sunk into despair at hopes so often blasted, but which in GRANT were only the stimulus of fresh efforts persevered in with unflagging energy, till his mind wrought itself out to clearness and rose to the height of the audacious design on which he vaulted into Vicksburg.

The stronghold of the Mississippi first became an objective of military effort to GRANT in December, 1862, at which time his army lay along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. His plan was to advance overland along the Mississippi Central Railroad to the rear of Vicksburg, while SHERMAN should proceed from Memphis by water to the mouth of the Yazoo, in the immediate vicinity of Vicksburg. The expedition, as everybody knows, was a total failure, for GRANT had scarcely begun his movement when he found his depot of supplies at Holly Springs in the hands of the enemy, while the defences of the Yazoo proved impregnable to SHERMAN's attack. Mr. BADEAU, as usual, thinks this plan calls for eulogy; but frankness compels us to state that that method of operation—namely, by a double line of manœuvre with the enemy holding the interior position—has seldom been successful in war. GRANT did not fail to profit by the lesson: he saw that he must operate with a united force, and that the line of the Mississippi was the proper one against Vicksburg. Accordingly, during the month of January, 1863, the whole force was transferred to Milliken's Bend and Young's Point, opposite the mouth of the Yazoo. Then began an extraordinary series of efforts to obtain a footing on the eastern bank, and thus a base from which to operate against the city. There was the project of the canal and the Lake Providence route, and the ingenious device of flanking the defences of the Yazoo by the approaches through the Coldwater, Tallahatchie and Yalabusha, and, finally, the Steele's Bayou scheme. Two months were spent in these laborious trials, every one of which proved futile.

Meanwhile the country and the Government became very impatient. "Clamors were raised everywhere against GRANT's slowness; the old rumors about his personal character were revived; his soldiers were said to be dying of swamp fever and dysenteries in the morrasses around Vicksburg; he was pronounced utterly destitute of genius and energy; his repeatedly baffled schemes declared to emanate from a brain unfitted for such trials; his persistency was dogged obstinacy, his patience was sluggish dullness. McCLERNAND, and HUNTER, and FREMONT, and McCLELLAN, were spoken of as his successors; Senators and Governors went to Vicksburg, and from Vicksburg to Washington, to work for his removal. McCLERNAND's machinations at this time came very near succeeding. His advocates were never so earnest, nor so hopeful, while some of GRANT's best friends failed him at the critical moment. But the President said: "'I rather like the man. I think we'll try him a little longer.'" That disposition to "try a little longer" which characterized LINCOLN, may not be the highest statesmanship, just as that dogged persistence and "continuous hammering" which characterized GRANT may not be the highest soldier-craft, but there is no doubt that in each case this temper of mind was what ultimately ended the rebellion by annihilating its material support.

During this weary Winter of fruitless endeavor, there had been gradually dawning in GRANT's mind, first in dim outlines and then in precise form, a new plan of operation, which, as it grew into maturity, determined itself in a fixed resolve. This was to run the Vicksburg batteries with the gunboats and transports, to transfer his army by the Louisiana shore to a point below the fortification, then ferry it across the river, throw himself into the interior of the country, invest the stronghold from the rear and thrust forward his right so as to open up the line of supplies by the Yazoo. It was, in fact, the plan which was carried into execution in the Vicksburg campaign. The plan was bold to audacity, and the conception was GRANT's own. If there are many passages in his career in which it is plain that he was largely indebted to the suggestions of his lieutenants, no one can share with him the honor of the Vicksburg manœuvre. Indeed, when the idea became known to those in his intimacy, to his staff and to his corps commanders, it seemed to them full of danger. The most accomplished soldiers of his command plied him with objections; those who have since acquired reputations of the most brilliant character strove to divert their chief from what they considered this fatal error. "SHERMAN, McPHERSON, LOGAN, WILSON, all opposed—all within the proper limits of soldierly subordination, but all with energy." To SHERMAN in particular the danger seemed so great that he addressed GRANT a paper advising that he call a council of war, and recommending the return to the old line and taking up a base on the Yalabusha. "Col. RAWLINS," says Mr. BADEAU, "handed the paper to GRANT without saying a word; GRANT read it carefully, but in silence, and after the perusal was finished made no comment. The orders were not revoked, the council of war was not called, and the letter has never since been mentioned between the two commanders. Its existence was not disclosed by GRANT until SHERMAN himself publicly related the incident, after the investment of Vicksburg, when several prominent men were attributing to him the conception of the campaign which resulted in opening the Mississippi River."

We need not attempt to recount here the details of the bold and beautiful manœuvres that preceded the investment of Vicksburg; how the batteries were run, how the army passed the great river below, how GRANT threw himself into the interior without a base, how he interposed between PEMBERTON and JOHNSON, and how, finally, after repeatedly beating the Confederate force in the open field, he shut it up in its stronghold, whence it was fated not to issue save as prisoners of war. There is no passage of the war so replete with dramatic turns of situation, or that affords so fine an opportunity for vivid color, and even Col. BADEAU's tame narrative cannot rob it of all its interest. In a just estimate, however, we must not fail to observe that GRANT was prodigiously favored here, as on some other occasions, by the stupidity of his enemy. PEMBERTON was guilty of every blunder it was possible for him to commit, and he violated the imperative orders of his superior, JOE JOHNSON, who marked out for him a course which, if it had been followed, though it would have sacrificed Vicksburg, would have left the victory barren by permitting the escape of the garrison. If the author of this volume had rightly appreciated the Vicksburg campaign, he would have been able to give full weight to these considerations without detracting from the incontestible merit that belongs to Gen. GRANT.

The latter part of this volume is occupied with the narrative of the battle of Chattanooga. GRANT had made clean work along the Mississippi, for the fall of Vicksburg entailed the surrender of Port Hudson, the last spot where hostile hands grasped the control of the great river. The Mississippi Valley, the grandest theatre of war on the continent, and its most splendid territorial prize, was now firmly held for the Union. Its conquest may be regarded as a drama in three acts—Donelson, Shiloh and Vicksburg—and to GRANT it happened to be the foremost figure throughout all its course, from the prologue to the swelling close.

But there was yet no cessation of labor; for though much had been taken, much remained. The enemy, wrenched from the water-line of the continent, still clutched the mountain-line, and, besieging Chattanooga, covered Georgia and the granery of the South. The situation of the army was at this time critical, for BRAGG so closely besieged ROSECRANS that the army was at the point of starvation. GRANT's first act was to replace ROSECRANS by THOMAS, to whom he telegraphed from Louisville: "Hold Chattanooga at all hazards—I will be there as soon as possible," and from whom he received the response, "I will hold the town till we starve." Having reached Chattanooga the 23d October, he proceeded to relieve the investment by opening up the line of communications by the Tennessee River to Bridgeport. It is proper to observe, however, that in this he only carried out a previous plan for which preparations had already been made. The success of the operations was complete. In five days after GRANT's arrival at the front the road to Nashville was opened, and the command rescued from all immediate danger. "Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS had visited Lookout Mountain only a week before, and feasted his eyes with the sight of the National army, shut up among the hills like an animal ready for slaughter, and now, at a single stroke, the prey had been snatched from his grasp." The door for relief was opened, and, from a besieged and isolated army, the force in Chattanooga suddenly became the assailant." Then followed (Nov. 23-24) the battle of Chattanooga—an admirably ordered action, which resulted in dislodging BRAGG from his fortress on Mission Ridge and driving him back into Georgia. Chattanooga, with its accompaniment, the relief of Knoxville, was GRANT's last campaign in the West, for before the time came for Spring operations, he had been made Lieutenant-General and transferred his headquarters to Virginia. With this culmination of GRANT's career, in his elevation to the station of General-in-Chief, Col. BADEAU closes this volume.

It was our purpose to have attempted on our own part some analysis and estimate of the military career of Gen. GRANT; but the proportion to which this review has already swelled forbids. Nor, indeed, would this be an easy task; for we are as yet destitute of the standards of judgment, both for actors and actions in the American war. There have been some meritorious essays on the campaigns of that astonishing struggle; but we do not consider that any one—we make no exception—has yet written adequately on this subject. WORDSWORTH profoundly remarked that any great original work of art has to "make the rules by which it is itself to be judged." It is the same with every new manifestation of the energy of men, and it is especially so with the military art. Warfare in this country was novel and very peculiar. It will need that some new Jomini or Archduke Charles draw out for us the fundamental principles and conditions on which battles were fought and campaigns conducted in this country, before we can justly judge any man or any line of conduct. Writers like Mr. BADEAU are very fond of comparing their heroes with NAPOLEON (the comparisons being commonly to the disadvantage of NAPOLEON;) but this is to vitiate the very sources of right-judging. No sharper contrast could possibly be presented than would appear in a full exposition of the comparative relations to their armies of such men as BONAPARTE and GRANT.

In regard to the result of such a final review as may ultimately be made and its bearing on the absolute place which GRANT shall hold as a military commander, we may venture to predict this at least: that when the genius of American war comes to be rightly understood it will be seen that GRANT, of all our Generals, was its most complete embodiment. Every great commander is in harmony with the elements amid and through which he has to work; and though GRANT may figure neither as the most brilliant strategist nor as the most splendid tactician, he will yet be seen to have been in wonderful *rapport* with those forces which were the animating soul of the war.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Reconstruction Convention—Its Tone and Temper—The Colored Delegates the Ablest and Most Respectable.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Jan. 16, 1868.

The proceedings of the Convention to-day were unusually interesting, chiefly because they have developed the *animus* of the delegates with respect to two important auxiliaries or elements of public sentiment—the Press and the Governor of the State.

The *Mercury*, under the leadership of its old editor, RHETT, has, from the first, been a bitter opponent of the entire scheme of Reconstruction, and a representative of the temper of that class of people who may be said to have once, themselves, represented the wealth, blood and power of the State. Since the Convention assembled, the report of proceedings published in that journal have partaken somewhat of the burlesque, mingled now and then with a bitter review of the life and career of some individual, who perhaps thought himself too insignificant to be remembered when he took the test oath, but whose Confederate transgressions have been remorselessly exposed to view in its columns. Its darts have evidently penetrated deep, and the wounds rankle, while the sufferer plays magnanimous.

When, therefore, to-day, a resolution was introduced sustaining the *News* and *Courier* for their impartial reports made of the proceedings, and denouncing the *Mercury* for its bitterness, a mine of invective and contempt was sprung which fully developed the mental organization of the body. Some there were who favored the "evaporation," as it was called, of the *Mercury* and a refusal of ordinary newspaper courtesies to its reporter, but the majority, both black and white, saw fit finally to agree that the journal was doing them more good than harm, that its burlesques were more amusing than dangerous and that in the long run the great public would pass upon its course the condemnation to which it was entitled. This mild treatment of what is designated the "most rebellious sheet in the Southern country," by negroes who are aliens, as well as those born upon the soil, and by a body which could in its exercise of passion or prejudice exert almost despotic power, is an indication of the moderate and conservative tone of the Convention from which still better things are expected.

GOV. ORR INVITED TO SPEAK.

Much in the same manner Gov. ORR was treated. Those who were familiar with his moderate course, his desire to see the reconstruction policy carried out, and to employ the influence of the white race of the State in controlling the diverse elements at work, were anxious that he should address the Convention. Others knowing little or nothing of these things, or animated by bitter personal hostility, fought long and belligerently against the proposition inviting him upon the platform; but before the discussion ended, with the exception of BEVERLY NASH, (a negro who, according to much testimony has made many incendiary speeches which the Governor has tried to stop,) and one E. W. M. MACKEY, a youth who is fighting the battles of his father, (Dr. A. G. MACKEY, President of the Convention,) there was not a dissenting voice in the hall. Every one appeared to recognize the fact that the Governor held his position by precisely the same authority that assembled the Convention, and could give them more information upon the subject matter of their prospective legislation than any man in the State. A committee was accordingly appointed to wait upon and invite him to deliver an address to-morrow (Friday) night, which it is understood the Governor promptly promised to do.

THE DELEGATES.

It is unfortunate for the Convention that its dignity is marred by one or two white men, who, in trying to be funny, make themselves ridiculous and bring discredit upon the body. Young MACKEY is one of these unfortunate buffoons, eminently out of place, disgustingly ignorant and prodigiously foolish. So far as public respect for the body is to be secured, he is a standing "thorn in the flesh."

I remarked in a former letter that the colored men in the Convention possess by long odds the largest share of mental calibre. They are the best debaters; some of them are peculiarly apt in raising and sustaining points of order; there is a homely but strong grasp of common sense in what they say, and although the mistakes made are frequent and ludicrous, the South Carolinians are not slow to acknowledge that their destinies really appear to be safer in the hands of these unlettered Ethiopians than they would be if confided to the more unscrupulous care of the white men in the body.

You may be astonished when I tell you that there is scarcely a Southern white man in the Convention who has character enough to keep him out of the Penitentiary. I will not mention names, but one was pointed out to me to-day who is under indictment for stealing a cow. He was formerly an overseer on a large plantation, but was dismissed on account of cruelty to the slaves, and to save his life and redeem his reputation among the indignant negroes joined a Union League. Another was recently fined $12,000 for a violation of the Internal Revenue laws and sent to jail, after being turned out of the service of the Government for stealing horses and wagons from the planters. A third has been recently indicted for illicitly distilling whisky; a fourth hoisted the first Confederate flag on Fort Sumter, was private Secretary to Gov. PICKENS and subsequently an enrolling officer in the Confederate army; and a fifth is a fourth-class Baptist chaplain, who used to pray that "the Yankee fleet might be sunk into the bottomless pit." These are only samples. I might, with similar information furnished me concerning these men, go through the list. Fully six-tenths of the white men are of Northern birth, who served in our army or held positions in the Bureau, and have become eligible to office by reason of their residence here. Some of the negroes have also been, as I learn, good Confederates, and beat the drum or played the fife throughout the war, only changing their tune to the music of the Union since they have learned that it pays to be a politician.

Speaking of eligibility, by some strange law of convenience, I find that it is not necessary for a delegate to have resided in the district which he represents. A man may live in Charleston, yet is noted down as a delegate of a district a hundred miles away. NILES G. PARKER, recently appointed by military authority an Alderman of the City of Charleston, represents distant Barnwell; MACKEY, a Charlestonian, so-called, went to Orangeburgh, stayed twenty-four hours, was elected, and returned to his native heath; RANDOLPH, a negro, from Buffalo, ditto; PILLSBURY, a white Bureau agent, represents Berkely; ARNIM, an ex-Northern officer, recently dismissed disgracefully, represents Edgefield; ELLIOT, a Charleston negro, also represents Edgefield, and so of a dozen others, who know scarcely a score of people in the places to which they have been assigned by the powers that be. It is this burlesque on legislation and representation which has disgusted South Carolinians—the true men who would have gone into the movement of reconstruction heartily if not debarred from so doing by the illegitimate action of these self-created demagogues. As it is, but very few respectable white citizens of the State have even visited the Convention. The place is crowded with negroes, and with folded hands those who own the vast interests at stake in the work of restoring the civil Government stand mutely by in grim despair. Q.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE GROS HOMICIDE.

Trial of Lawrence Erhart in Brooklyn—The Evidence for the Prosecution.

LAWRENCE ERHART, charged with having murdered HERMANN GROS, on Oct. 3 last, was arraigned before the Court of Oyer and Terminer in Brooklyn, yesterday, Judges TAPPEN and TROY and Justices HOYT and VOORHIES on the bench. The court-room was filled by a large number of persons anxiously witnessing the proceedings. The prisoner sat beside his counsel, Judge DALY. He is a middle-aged man, medium sized and well built; his physiognomy denotes determination, and his deep sunken eyes gave him an unfavorable appearance. The case was briefly opened by Mr. THOS. E. PEARSALL, who stated in detail the circumstances. The deceased, he said, was employed in the sugar refinery of WINTGEN, DICK & Co., foot of Division-street, E. D. At about 6:30 o'clock on the evening of Oct. 3, the prisoner, the deceased and others, working in the sugar factory, were on their way home, when a man named WEAVER accosted the prisoner, and asked why he had assaulted him in the shop. A scuffle ensued, which resulted in WEAVER's being stabbed by the prisoner with a knife. GROS then joined in the struggle, and both he and the prisoner fell to the ground. After having got up GROS found he was stabbed, and ran to an adjoining lager-beer saloon, kept by a man named GASS, where he died shortly afterward. The prisoner ran off, but was subsequently arrested at the house of his brother, No. 120 Delancey-street, New-York, and on his person was found the knife by which it was supposed the murder had been committed. Mr. PEARSALL read portions of the acts which defined the crime of murder, and after having alluded to the importance of the case, said he only asked from the jury a verdict characterized by honesty and impartiality.

The first witness called was *John Gass*, whose testimony was important. He said: I keep a boarding-house, No. 8 Division-avenue; was acquainted with Herman Gros, deceased; on the third of October last, between eight and nine o'clock P. M., Gros was brought into my house by a Mr. Bush, and almost immediately afterward two men, named Weaver and Gates appeared; when Gros came in he fell and called for help; saw no marks on him; saw Gros after death, and perceived that he had a large wound in the chest.

Cross-examined by Judge Daly—Erbart was a constant visitor to my house; Gros said nothing to me as to how he got hurt; visited the sugar-house where it was said the murder was committed; am acquainted with Gates.

To Judge Tappen—When I saw Gros was wounded I put him into a back room where he lay with his clothes on.

Dr. Joseph Creamer, sworn: I made a *post-mortem* examination on the body of Herman Gross; found an incised wound on the left side of the chest, between the fifth and sixth ribs, and the wound was about from half to three-quarters of an inch long; on opening the cavity of the chest I traced the wound through the pericardium into the heart; hemorrhage from the heart wound was the cause of death; such a wound could be made by that knife, (produced.) On cross-examination witness said the *post-mortem* was made at the residence of deceased, and nobody was present besides himself but another physician.

Coroner Smith deposed that, at the inquest on the body of Gros, Erhart admitted the knife found on his person, and supposed to be that by which deceased was stabbed, was his property.

Andrew Weaver testified that he resided in McKibben-street, E. D.; worked with Herman Gros at the sugar factory near the foot of Division-avenue; on the 1st of October, prisoner and Gros had some trouble about the filling out of sugar; two days following the scuffle took place which resulted in the death of the latter; the prisoner met witness, and, after some few words between them, struck him and stabbed him in the breast; then deceased came up and caught hold of prisoner; both fought, and next rolled to the ground; on rising the deceased was stabbed, and witness heard Gros say that Erhardt had a knife.

Michael Gates was next sworn: He was present at the struggle and saw Gros, Erhart and Weaver striking at each other with their hands and a dinner kettle; it was not until Gros came out that the struggle really ensued; Erhart repeatedly struck about with the dinner-kettle; the three fell, and Gros cried out, "Erhart has a knife;" having got up, they struggled again; witness went behind Gros, who said he was stabbed; Erhart did not complain of being stabbed.

Charles Schneider and others were next sworn, but their evidence was corroborative of that already given.

This closed the evidence for the prosecution, and that for the defence will be given to-day.

THE LEIBNITZ.

Another Visit to the Vessel and Her Passengers—Condition of Affairs During the Voyage—Life and Death on the Orlop Deck.

Another visit of our reporter to the *Leibnitz* and to her surviving passengers now on board the hospital ship *Illinois*, in the Lower Bay, and his further investigation as to the condition of these unfortunate people during their disastrous voyage, go still further to show the fearful condition of affairs on board after the breaking out of the pestilence. It appears that the people became completely demoralized, with but few exceptions, refusing to do anything to aid in preventing the spread of the disease. The condition of the vessel when first visited after her arrival was proof enough of this—filth of the most disgusting kind covered the decks, in some places a foot deep! Even the upper deck and the vessel's sides were encrusted with abominations; the scuppers were choked with refuse food, pieces of bread, buckets of beans and barley, chunks of meat, mingled with straw and other sweepings and gatherings of the foul place, had frozen there. It was before stated, it will be remembered, that when this plague—cholera is a misnomer—broke out, the weather, in the latitude through which the vessel then passed, was moderately warm, and that the disease died out when it encountered the first cold weather. This is in a measure explained by the fact that the filth became frozen, and its death-dealing exhalations imprisoned. Had it been otherwise—had this voyage been made during the Summer months, or had the ship been delayed ten days longer in the milder climate through which she passed, it is but too certain that but few would have survived of the emigrant cargo. Life in the place, as described to us, could at the best be but brief, and the death to come in its most agonizing and revolting shape.

The *Leibnitz* is of 1,100 tons burden, and was not built for the passenger trade. She carries a crew of twenty-seven, twenty-five of whom are necessary to navigate her, were there not a single passenger on board. There were but two men, therefore, to meet the incessant demands for surveillance and attention of over five hundred emigrants, and these people reputed most difficult to deal with, unruly and unclean. To enable the vessel to carry the number who had applied for passage, an orlop deck was constructed, by laying flooring timbers over the cargo in the lower hold. This was done, too, with an eye to economy, considerable space being left between the planks. Thus the people above received the benefit of all poisonous gases escaping from the cargo beneath, while the cargo itself received return contributions, it may be inferred, no more beneficial to its condition. This orlop deck was, of course, below the water line; it was reached by two ladders from the main deck, and was ventilated by the hatchway, *when it was open, and was lighted in the daytime by a lantern*. Into this hole one hundred and thirty human beings, or thereabouts, were huddled, and here many of them died—how many has not yet been ascertained, for such was the panic on board, no record was kept. Each dead body was put out of sight, and wisely so, as soon as possible. A piece of sail-cloth formed the shroud and coffin, and the greedy grave alongside was always open.

Above this orlop deck, between decks, were the bulk of the passengers, who filtered the air as it came down or what life there was in it before it left them to go below.

The overcrowding of the vessel, the insufficient number of hands, the filthy habits which the emigrants brought with them, and the absence of a physician on board, are causes enough to account for the sickening details which the voyage of the *Leibnitz* has furnished to us. Nevertheless we have yet to learn that these are all. Some of the passengers say that they were ill-fed and under-fed, and that the water given them was impure, but as far as we can learn there is no evidence of the truth of this, while many incidents have reached us going to show the intemperate, ravenous eating in which these people indulged from the first hour they got on board.

In a day or two we shall, doubtless, be in possession of all details in reliable shape, through the Commissioners of Emigration, before whom a report will be laid by their Committee, Messrs. BESSENGER and KNAPP, which will not only convey these, but which we trust will suggest such action as will save us the receipt of further cargoes of the dead and dying from Hamburgh or elsewhere.

Board of Audit.

The Board met yesterday—present, Messrs. DEPEW, MARTINDALE, BONNEY and STEWART.

The session was principally occupied in hearing the claim of ELIZA S. COX, widow and executrix of the late Dr. HENRY G. COX, for $5,000 damages consequent upon the loss of her husband, who died from injuries received in falling over the stump of a tree which projected from the sidewalk in Broadway, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, on the 2d of March, 1864. In the fall Dr. Cox broke his thigh bone, and was confined to his house eight months; his death, however, did not take place till the 29th of May, 1866, but he was always feeble in health after the injury, and his death is alleged to have been the result of it. It is claimed that the injury resulted from the negligence of the City authorities in permitting the obstruction on the sidewalk, and a suit against the City for $20,000 damages was commenced by Dr. Cox before his death; but the trial being put off at the special request of the Corporation Counsel, Dr. Cox was seized with his last illness before the time designated in the postponement. His death, of course, terminated that action, and this claim is made under the recent statute, which permits the survivors of a person killed through the negligence of another to recover damages to the extent of $5,000.

Mr. THOS. D. HALL appeared in behalf of the claimant, and gave a detailed statement of facts out of which the claim arose, which, so far as the adjournment of the trial above mentioned is concerned, were confirmed by Recorder HACKETT, who acted for the Corporation Counsel. THOS. S. HAMBLIN testified to seeing the accident, and the manner in which it occurred.

Dr. J. N. CARNOCHAN testified as to the nature of the injury received by Dr. Cox, and its permanent effect upon his system; he said he never recovered from the fall, and in his opinion his death was the ultimate result of the injury then received; the immediate cause of death was paralysis, which was superinduced by an exhaustion of the nervous and emotional system consequent upon the shock he received at the time he fell, and his subsequent confinement; he said Dr. Cox had a large nervous development, and he believed he never recovered from the shock it received at that time; this shock, combined with the effect upon his emotional nature on seeing all his prospects in life suddenly blasted, produced such a dispiriting effect upon the man that it ultimately exhausted his nervous system and ended in paralysis. At the time of his injury he said Dr. Cox was engaged in a practice worth probably $10,000 a year, and that he had just reached a position in his profession when, if he had lived, his practice might have been worth $50,000 a year. In diseases of children, or in febrile complaints, he regarded him as one of the best physicians in New-York.

Mr. DIEBLEE, in front of whose store the accident occurred testified that the tree-stump against which Dr. Cox stumbled, was five or six inches high, near the curb, and that it had stood there for many years before the accident. At this point the further hearing of the claim was postponed until to-day, as Mr. SHAFFER, who represents the City, had another engagement.

The *Sunday Mercury* presented a claim of $2,100 for corporation advertising in the years 1863, 1864 and 1865, and the Board adjourned to 12 M. to-day.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met at 5 P. M. yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

A resolution by Mr. HARDY was offered, directing the Street Commissioner to require the owners of incumbrances on Piers Nos. 14 and 15 North River, to remove them at once; a penalty of $500 per day to be imposed for every day during which said obstructions remain. A similar resolution relating to obstructions on the pier foot of Forty-seventh-street, North River, was also offered. Both resolutions were laid over.

The Corporation Counsel was requested to give his opinion as to whether or not the clause of the charter requiring a three-fourths vote in each Board of the Common Council, to pass resolutions making appropriations, applies to the present Common Council.

A resolution to refit and refurnish the chamber and clerk's office of the Board of Aldermen was laid over.

A resolution to appoint CHARLES BALCH Assistant Librarian, at a salary of $1,000 per annum, was laid over.

The usual resolution to furnish each member of the Board with stationery, maps, books, &c., was adopted.

A resolution to supply each member of the Board with a badge was laid over—Mr. CUSHMAN voting against it.

A resolution from the other Board to pay the widow of Councilman LONG the salary now due, or that may become due him, was concurred in.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next, at 2 P. M.

Board of Councilmen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. BRINKMAN in the chair.

Mr. GILMORE offered a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to discontinue all proceedings for the removal of obstructions on Broadway, between Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth streets. He said that the proprietors of the clock in front of the Fifth-avenue Hotel had received orders to take it down. Now this clock was of public benefit, and was certainly not an obstruction. He did not think the Commissioner should be allowed to do exactly as he liked, or in a short time he would be telling us what we are to eat and drink. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Streets.

A resolution was adopted directing that the salary now due or that may become due to Councilman LONG be paid to his widow.

Mr. GILMORE offered for adoption a petition from the Common Council to the Constitutional Convention, praying them to submit to the people, on a separate ballot, the clause of the Constitution embracing equal suffrage: also to enable the Legislature to enact a law confiscating all property rented for purposes of prostitution, or permitted to be so used, the proceeds derived from such confiscation to be applied to the founding and supporting of an asylum for destitute families. It was referred to the Committee on Law.

The Board adjourned to Monday next.

Mayor Kalbfleisch and the Brooklyn Fire Department.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, a communication was received from Mayor KALBFLEISCH, replying to a communication received at the last meeting from Street Commissioner FUREY, who stated that the Mayor in his message had given the expenses of the Fire Department as nearly $100,000, whereas they were less than $50,000. The Mayor says the expenses of the Department were as follows: For repairs during the year, as per Comptroller's certificate, $49,968 62; for unpaid claims incurred during 1867, $105; for salaries of officers of the Department, not included in the Comptroller's certificate, $32,333 33; for the city's annual contribution to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, $1,500; for purchase of hose and couplings in December, for which there were no funds in the treasury, and which is still due, $17,312 64; total, $101,219 59. "So," continues the Mayor, "my statement was rather under than over the mark, and afforded no warrant whatever for the Street Commissioner's attempt to constitute himself my censor." When the law was passed restricting the expenses of the Department to $50,000, the amount was sufficient for salaries and all other expenses. Salaries in 1863 amounted to $12,700; in 1864, $15,700, and now are $34,150. Yet the Department is badly provided for. The Mayor therefore adheres to his opinion that "it will be more economical for the city, more satisfactory to the firemen, and place the whole Department in a more efficient state, if we make a fixed annual allowance to each company in lieu of the present system, which seems at once so expensive to the City, and so ineffectual for supplying the wants of the Department."

A resolution was passed ordering that the communication be filed and printed in the minutes.

Excitement Among Whisky-Distillers in Brooklyn.

Last week Collector E. T. WOOD, of the Third Internal Revenue District, sent a circular to the distillers and venders of spirits in his district, together with a copy of the act of Congress of Jan. 11, 1868, directing that after that date no distilled spirits shall be withdrawn or removed from any warehouse for any purpose whatever until the full tax on such spirits shall have been paid. This circular created considerable excitement, which was not at all lessened by the demand by the Collector of new bonds of a sound character by parties having whisky in store. In the bonded warehouse of J. HENRY LUX, corner of Jay and John-streets, were 101 barrels of whisky, owned by various parties who failed to file new bonds, and their whisky was seized. On Saturday JAMES MALLORY, keeper of this warehouse, was offered $2,000 if he would allow the person approaching him to have the keys to the store for a night or two. He refused, and the lighter that had been placed at the foot of Jay-street ready to receive the whisky when stolen was not used. In the warehouse were 250 barrels seized by Marshal DALLON, besides the 101 seized by Collector WOOD, and 139 barrels not yet seized, the tax on which is about $30,000. A guard was sent to protect the property until yesterday, when most of it was removed to a safer warehouse, and the license of the reputed owner of the store revoked. The district where this warehouse is situated is one of the worst in the City, the residents of the locality being leagued with the distillers and warehousemen. On Saturday a party of Internal Revenue Inspectors from Washington was attacked in this vicinity by a number of rowdies, and very badly beaten.

The Wiegand Homicide—No Decision Yet.

The inquest in the case of JOHN WIEGAND, who died from injuries sustained on the 2d inst. at the hands of ruffians, was resumed yesterday.

Officer Stephen Stillingdoll testified that he answered a call made for the police by Mrs. Mossenbach, at No. 487 Second-avenue, about 11:30 P. M. on the 2d of January; Wiegand was standing near the counter; when Wiegand was taken to the Station-house he told witness that he did not know who assaulted him, but thought he was shot; Mosback was standing behind the bar with a revolver in his hand, and Officer Abbott and himself arrested Mosback; the following morning he was taken before Justice Connolly, who held him in $500 bail to appear at the General Sessions for trial, on a charge of shooting preferred against him by Charles O. Steck.

Officer Abbott testified that he went to Mosbach's saloon on the night of the assault and saw Mosbach with a revolver behind the counter; Wiegand was near the counter, and stated that he could not identify the parties who assaulted him; Mrs. Mosbach said she could not identify them; Mosbach was in the act of loading the pistol when he was arrested, and all but one of the barrels were loaded; a car conductor told witness that three shots were fired, and that the person who fired came from Mosbach's saloon.

Police Surgeon A. E. M. Purdy testified that on the night of the 2d, he was called to attend two men who had received wounds in their heads; those two men were Wiegand and Steck; both wounds were, he believed, caused by a ball from a pistol; witness asked Wiegand if there was anything else the matter with him, and he replied that he was lame and sore; witness did not think Wiegand's wound was dangerous at the time.

Several other witnesses were examined, but their testimony elicited no new facts. The case was adjourned until to-day.

The Recent Bank of the Republic Robbery—Arrest of the Alleged Thieves.

In Friday's TIMES mention was made of the stealing of $15,000 in United States and Missouri bonds from the cashier's desk of the National Bank of the Republic, at the corner of Broadway and Liberty-street, on the previous day, by an unknown man. The Police were soon on the *qui vive* and the bank offered a liberal reward for the return of the bonds. Yesterday Detectives FARLEY and EUSTACE succeeded in arresting EDWIN WEED in Broadway, near Bleecker-street, and MILES MURRAY, an alleged professional gambler, in Sixth-street, near Second-avenue, on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery. When searched at Police Headquarters, WEED was found in possession of two of the missing $1,000 Missouri Railroad bonds, and MURRAY had eight others concealed on his person. The five United States 5-20 bonds for $1,000 are still missing. The prisoners are kept in confinement at the Central office, in order that further inquiries may be prosecuted. In the possession of MURRAY was also found a number of bank bills for a large amount on a Southern bank, but the Superintendent declined to state what bank or what amount. An effort will be made to find out how the prisoner came into possession of them.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A NEW MILCH-COW MARKET.—The proprietors of the "National Drove Yards," One Hundredth-street and Third avenue, have just completed a commodious and convenient building one hundred feet long by forty feet wide, for the accommodation of dealers in milch-cows. The joiner work is done in a neat and substantial manner; and the spacious roof is covered with plastic slate, which is equivalent to one unbroken piece of Vermont slate over the entire roof. The interior arrangement speaks emphatically of the humane provision which has been made for the comfort of dumb brutes, when exposed for sale, during cold and stormy weather. From one end of the building to the other, there is a broad passage used as a feeding apartment, about fourteen feet wide. On each side is a row of stalls where every cow can stand in a comfortable place and feed at a manger; or lie down at pleasure and enjoy rumination and quiet rest. A broad space is provided in rear of the cows, so that dealers can pass behind as well as in front of every animal. Heretofore, cows that were offered for sale, were confined in open yards, or tied to posts, where they were exposed to pelting storms and inclement weather. If the market be dull, and sellers prefer to keep their cows for better prices, they have the satisfactory assurance that their animals are in comfortable quarters, where they will not suffer from cruel exposure to wet and cold.

AN IMPROMPTU DUEL.—EPHRAIM P. COON and MARTIN SAMAND are employed by the Erie Railroad Company as night watchmen, at their pier foot of Duane-street. These men quarrelled about 5 o'clock yesterday morning on a religious topic, and the dispute reached such a point that SAMAND struck COON in the face with his fist and then produced a pistol and fired one shot at him. COON also drew a pistol and returned the fire of his opponent, the bullet taking effect in SAMAND's left thigh. Two or three shots were then exchanged, when both men were arrested by Officer HOWELL, of the Third Precinct, who arraigned them before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs. As neither appeared willing to prefer a complaint against the other, the Magistrate locked both up for disorderly conduct.

THE PALMER-HARDIE PERJURY CASE.—Justice DOWLING continued his examination yesterday in the case of Mrs. ROSETTA M. HARDIE, accused of perjury by CORTLANDT PALMER. MARY O'DONNELL, servant of the defendant, testified that EDMONDS had informed her that the proceedings before the civil Justice had been postponed, and that he had been offered $2,000 by CORTLANDT PALMER to go out of the City. She also testified that he (EDMONDS) had seen the money received by PALMER, who put it into his pocket. FRANK L. QUEEN (colored) was called for the defence; but he testified that Mrs. HARDIE had attempted to induce him to swear that he had seen the money paid to PALMER. The case was then adjourned to Thursday next.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.—Coroner KEENAN held an inquest yesterday over the body of ANDREW THOMPSON, the switchman who was run over by a Harlem Railroad train on Monday, the 13th inst. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.... Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest at the New-York Hospital over the remains of FRANCIS LEOISUE, a native of France, aged 18, who was injured on the 18th ult. by the snapping of a ratchet on the capstan on board the steamship *Ville de Paris*. He sustained a compound comminuted fracture of the right thigh and of the bones of the pelvis. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. This is the third victim of this disaster.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gen. L. E. Webb, of Wisconsin; Hon. J. W. Arnold, of Chicago; Hon. A. B. Cornell, of Ithaca, and Gen. H. H. Baxter, of Vermont, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. Ira Shafer, of Albany; Hon. A. Crocker, of Boston, and Hon. M. J. Wood, of Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. R. L. Gibson, of Louisiana, is at the New-York Hotel. Gen. Robinson, of Binghamton; Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania; Hon. Z. Pratt, of New-Haven, and Hon. D. G. Wellington, of Albany, are at the Astor House. George Peabody Russell, Esq., of Salem; Hon. A. D. Lansing, of Albany; Hon. Ben. Field, of Albion, and Hon. D. P. Dobbins, of Buffalo, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A POLICEMAN.—About 5 o'clock yesterday, Officer PARKER PHELPS, of the Sixth Ward, was seized with illness in Mott-street, while on post, and became insensible before medical aid arrived. An inquest was held by Coroner KEENAN when the *post-mortem* examination proved that death resulted from rupture of one of the arteries of the heart. The officer was 30 years of age, a native of New-York, leaves a family, and had been a member of the force for three years. This makes eleven deaths in the Department during the current month.

ORGANIZING FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.—The Executive Committee of the "Union Republican Presidential Campaign Club," of which Mr. CHAS. S. SPENCER is President, met yesterday afternoon at the office of Mr. SPENCER in Franklin-street. The meeting was called to order by Mr. SPENCER, and organized by the election of ISAAC J. OLIVER as Chairman, WM. DRUMMOND and ALLEN COOPER as Secretaries. Committees were appointed on finance, music and decorations, printing and speakers, and the meeting adjourned.

A DISAGREEABLE DAY.—Yesterday it snowed in the morning and then a cold rain fell. The walking without was decidedly unpleasant, and the standing still quite as much so. Within, when overshoes and the cares of the day were laid aside, warm fires and a seat in the chimney-corner were *desiderata*. Over eighty-four thousand pedestrians visited the Park day before yesterday. The skating was very fine on all the lakes for several days previous to yesterday's rain.

BNAI JESHURUN.—Rev. Dr. VIDAVER, late of St. Louis, Mo., will be installed as Lecturer of the Congregation Bnai Jeshurun, Thirty-fourth-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, this evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Court opens at 10¼ A. M.

Non-enumerated Motions and Enumerated Motions.

Nos.	Nos.
68—Doane et al. vs. Bank of North America.	79—Thompson et al. vs. Parker.
69—Doane et al. vs. Dennison et al.	352½—Gara vs. Eisenlohr, Adm'x.
70—Belger vs. Dinsmore, Pres't, &c.	82—McDonald vs. White.
71—Terhune vs. Dougherty.	83—Jandon et al. vs. Walton et al.
72—Legget vs. Mutual Life Insurance Co.	84—Hatch vs. Brewster.
73—Lillia vs. Ward et al.	85—Graham vs. Thayer.
75—Mendenhall vs. Klinck.	86—Phillips vs. Sueyers.
76—Moody vs. Osgood.	87—Ackroyd vs. Ackroyd.
77—Rooke vs. Atwood.	90—Henriques vs. Henriques et al.
78—Hayman vs. Hera.	91—Roberts, Surv'r, vs. Fisher et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Joseph F. Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2950—The People, &c., vs. Allaben.	179—Monroe vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.
213—Gregory vs. DeGroot.	375—Perkins et al. vs. McDevitt.
685—Crowley vs. Clark.	355—Rorke et al. vs Parnes et al.
109—Barnard et al. vs. Campbell et al.	209—Muller vs. McLaren.
849—Nat. State Bk. of Newark vs. Sackett et al.	329—Jacobs vs. Sexton.
813—Townsend vs. White.	717—Cohen et al. vs. McGay.
953—Fogg vs. Basstord.	915—Oram vs. Richmond Iron Mining Co.
977—Romaine vs. Lemtein.	669—Hams vs. Mercantile Trading Co.
913—Sellers vs. Schwartz et al.	191—Devillard vs. Davies, Jr., Public Admr., &c.
909—Baldwin vs. Bodine et al.	
519—Drew vs. Dam.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Mullin, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1794—Goodenough Horse Shoe Co. vs. Star Fire Ins. Co.	736—Matthews et al. vs. Macoy et al.
554—Tucker vs. Long Island Railroad Company.	292—Campbell vs. Little.
555—Tucker vs. Long Island Railroad Company.	624—Browner vs. The Mayor, &c.
294—Campbell vs. The Mayor, &c.	972—Schurman vs. Engel.
918—Carter vs. Binninger.	816—Com. Bank of Kentucky vs. Varnum, Jr.
810—Recknow vs. Nomain.	194—Rosenthal vs. Lynch.
826—Hecker vs. Schmidt.	770—Gressen vs. Haufman et al.
908—Lord et al. vs. Burrill	790—Schaefer vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
662—Chapman vs. Briggs.	794—Harper vs. Salisbury.
776—Gambrell et al. vs. Bell et al.	673—Ferris vs. Vail.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
36—Weld et al. vs. Packer et al.	102—Andrew, receiver, vs. Glenville Woolen Co.
71—Gardner vs. Howarth et al.	104—Fleming vs. Father Matthew Society, T. A. B., No. 4.
83—Arnoux vs. Kasson et al.	108—Wolff vs. Anderson et al.
91—Wintringham vs. N. Y. Mail Steamship Co.	
95—Fisoner et al. vs. Place Sugar Refinery.	

Call, No. 110, Maher vs. Cooke et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—PART I.

Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2827—Sanger vs. Bininger.	3413—McDermott vs. Beam.
3561—Shapter vs. Doherty et al.	3625—Kuhn et al. vs. Stevens, ex'r, &c.
3339—Ward vs. Cent. Park, N. & E. River Railroad Co.	2847—Weed vs. Decamp.
1373—Carnes vs. Platt.	3557—Baum et al. vs. Rauth.
3623—Hand vs. McNichol.	3565—Casserday vs. Isuna.
3453—Mullen vs. Rice.	3579—Pearsall et al. vs. Flanigan.
3559—Isenman vs. Hanfield.	3491—Shillito vs. Cen. R. R. of N. J.
3663—Cranston vs. Mowry.	2585—Pendril vs. Second-av. R. R. Co.
3635—Lange vs. Havens.	3529—Allen, ex'r, vs. Smith.
3637—Primeant vs. Stewart.	3525—Thurston vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.
3479—Russell vs. Metropolitan Insurance Co.	3533—Martin, admin'r, vs. Dry Dock, E. Broadway and Battery R. R. Co.
3569—Luckey vs. Gannon.	
3573—Bradley, admin'r, vs. Matthews.	
3307—Janeway vs. Levy.	
3535—Hine vs. Crawford.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2910—Herst vs. De Comeau.	3704—Perry vs. Rosenblatt.
3644—Perry vs. Rosenblatt.	3772—Mackay vs. Ballin, et al.
3256—Tyler vs. Amsterdam Fire Insurance Co.	1670—Roosevelt vs. Abbott.
3343—Becker vs. De Forest.	1672—Engler vs. Partridge, et al.
3808—Eagleson vs. Broughton.	1696—Knox vs. Bly.
3930—Hinman vs. Moreau, et al	1702—Wilson vs. Chave.
3348—Dodge, et al. vs. N. Y. & Wash. S. S. Co.	1728—Clark vs. Acosta.
	1732—Koppe vs. Elwangen.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to first Monday of February. No Trial Term calendar.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
90—Lambard vs. Stuart.	134—Cockroft vs. Conner.
121—Nordlinger vs. Flaack.	135—Griffin vs. Heller.
—Allerton vs. Wheeler.	136—Sanger vs. Hill.
—Walker vs. Waddingham G. and S. Co.	137—Baugher vs. Rice.
105—Smith vs. N. Y. & W. I. Pack. Co.	138—Frank vs. Martin.
31—Wood vs. Woolan.	139—Trainer vs. McBride.
60—Goodwin vs. Stephens.	140—Rait vs. Thompson.
131—Seibert vs. Kemper.	141—Hudson vs. Joyce.
132—Beatty vs. Bernhois.	142—Galloway vs. McMahin.
133—Davison vs. Cen. Pk. N. and E. R. R. Co.	143—McDermott vs. Broadway.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Russel, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The People vs. Chas. Burges; grand larceny.
The People vs. Edward Joseph; grand larceny.
The People vs. Pat Matthews; grand larceny.
The People vs. John McMann; grand larceny.
The People vs. Mary Hines; grand larceny.
The People vs. Martin McGowan; grand larceny.
The People vs. Wm. Lewis; grand larceny.
The People vs. Jas. McGuire; grand larceny.
The People vs. Philip Cohen; grand larceny.
The People vs. Morris Keiffer, grand larceny.
The People vs. Fanny Johnson; grand larceny.
The People vs. John Ed. Schaeffer; forgery.
The People vs. William Van Wagner; forgery.
The People vs. Fred. Conklin; burglary.
The People vs. Edward Ducrary; burglary.
The People vs. John Davis; burglary.
The People vs. Dennis Tourmey; felonious assault and battery.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—JAN. 21.

Held by Thompson, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
85—Fromme vs. Campbell.	40—Friel vs. Askins.
42—Berry vs. Voges.	59—Lockwood vs. Lemon.
21—Cummings vs. Conway	32—Laird vs. Morgan.
23—Adams vs. Duff.	8—Thonk vs. Kiefer.
38—Jessen vs. Trabant.	61—Baje vs. Chapin.
66—Young vs. Silliman.	87—Buth vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn R. R. Co.
92—Barrett vs. Conklin.	24—Sutton vs. Ballard.
23—Jackson vs. Darly et al.	65—Beasley vs. Morgan.
58—Albrecht vs. Fitzsimmons.	7—Sheridan vs. Hall.
70—McClean vs. Hawley et al.	

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

PASSENGER ACTS—STEAMSHIPS.

The United States vs. The Steamship Manhattan, Her Engines, &c.—BLATCHFORD, J.—This is a libel filed by the United States against the steamship *Manhattan*, a foreign vessel, owned in Great Britain, founded on the act passed March 3, 1855, entitled "An act to regulate the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels," (10 U.S.Stats. at Large, 715.) The libel alleges in substance that the steamship heretofore took on board at Liverpool in England sundry passengers with the intent to bring them to the United States, and left Liverpool and brought such passengers to the port of New-York and within the jurisdiction of the United States. It then charges that the vessel on such voyage did not have the berths for her passengers constructed, arranged and occupied as required by the second section of the act, and avers violations of various provisions of

that section, and claims that thereby the master of the vessel forfeited $5 for each passenger on board on the voyage, and the owners of the vessel also forfeited $5 for each passenger on on board the voyage, and that an action has accrued to the United States to recover such penalties, and that a lien on the vessel exists for the amount of them.

The first section of the act provides that no master of any vessel owned in whole or in part by a citizen of the United States, or by a citizen of any foreign country, shall take on board such vessel at any foreign port other than foreign contiguous territory to the United States a greater number of passengers than in the proportion of certain specified numbers to the tonnage of the vessel; that the "spaces appropriated for the use of such passengers, and which shall not be occupied by stores or other goods not the personal baggage of such passengers" shall be in certain specified proportions, namely, so many passengers to so many clear superficial feet of deck; that, if it is necessary for safety or convenience to store any articles "in any of the decks, cabins, or other places appropriated to the use of passengers," such places of storage shall not "be deemed to be a part of the space allowable for the use of passengers, but the same shall be deducted therefrom;" and that one hundred superficial feet of deck for a hospital "may be included in the space allowable for passengers."

The second section provides that "no such vessel" shall have more than two tiers of berths, and prescribes what interval there shall be between the lowest part thereof and the deck, and that the berths shall be well constructed, parallel with the sides of the vessel, and be separated from each other in a certain manner, and be of such length and such width, and be occupied each by no more than one passenger, with a provision for larger berth, and for their occupation under certain circumstances. The section then provides that if there shall be any violation of any of its provisions, the master of the vessel and the owners thereof shall severally forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars for each passenger on board of said vessel on such voyage, to be recovered by the United States in any port where such vessel may arrive.

The fifteenth section of the act provides that "the amount of the 'several penalties imposed by the foregoing provisions regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels shall be liens on the vessel or vessels violating those provisions, and such vessel or vessels shall be libeled therefor in any Circuit or District Court of the United States where such vessel or vessels shall arrive."

Relying on the provisions thus found in the first, second and fifteenth sections of the act, the Government has filed this libel. The libel does not allege any violation of the first section of the act, or any overcrowding of passengers, or any carrying of a disproportionate and unlawful number of passengers, or any improper occupation of the space required to be appropriated to the use of passengers, but alleges only violations of provisions of the second section of the act.

The claimants have filed eleven exceptions to the libel, only one of which, the third, is important to be considered in the view I take of the statute. The other exceptions involve important questions relating to the admiralty jurisdiction of the Court in the suit, and to the power of Congress to impose on a foreign vessel a lien for the penalties prescribed by the second section of the act, and to other matters, some of substance and some of form. The third exception sets up that the requirements of the second section of the act do not apply to steamships, and that therefore the *Manhattan* is not liable for the penalties claimed in the libel.

The first, second and fifteenth sections of the act employ only the word "vessel," without limiting the description of vessel to a merchant vessel or a sailing vessel or a steam vessel. The provisions of those sections would therefore be broad enough were there nothing else in the act to include a steam vessel under the words "any vessel;" because a steam vessel is none the less a vessel, in respect to her being water-borne, because she is propelled, in whole or in part, by steam. But the tenth section of the act provides as follows: "The provisions, regulations, penalties and liens of this act, relating to the space in vessels appropriated to the use of passengers, are hereby extended and made applicable to all spaces appropriated to the use of steerage passengers in vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and navigating from, to and between the ports, and in manner as in this act named, and to such vessels and to the masters thereof; and so much of the act entitled, "An Act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 30, 1852, as conflicts with this act, is hereby repealed; and the space appropriated to the use of steerage passengers in vessels so as above propelled and navigated is hereby made subject to the supervision and inspection of the Collector of the Customs at any port of the United States at which any such vessel shall arrive, and the same shall be examined and reported in the same manner and by the same officers by the next preceding section directed to examine and report. The "next preceding section," the 9th, provides as follows: "The Collector of Customs at any port of the United States at which any vessel so employed shall arrive shall appoint and direct one or more of the Inspectors of the Customs for such port to examine such vessel, and report in writing to such Collector whether the requirements of law have been complied with in respect to such vessel; and if such report shall state such compliance, and shall be approved by such Collector, it shall be deemed and held as *prima facie* evidence thereof.

If the provisions of the first section relating to the space appropriated to the use of passengers apply to steam vessels, under the designation, in the first section, of "any vessel," then the provision of the tenth section, extending such provisions, with the penalties and liens arising therefrom, "to all spaces appropriated to the use of steerage passengers in vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam," is useless and of no effect. So, also, if the provision of the ninth section relating to the inspection of "any vessel," with a view to see "whether the requirements of law have been complied with in regard to such vessel," applies to the inspection of steam vessels, then the provision of the tenth section, subjecting "the space appropriated to the use of steerage passengers" in steam vessels to like inspection, is utterly nugatory. All the affirmative and substantial provisions of the tenth section must be held to be meaningless, if the first and ninth sections are held to apply to steam vessels. And if the first section does not apply to steam vessels, the second does not, for the only designation in the second section of any vessel to which its provisions are to apply is by the description—"such vessel"—that is, such a vessel, and such a vessel only as the first section applies to and designates.

But there is something more. The first section relates solely to the space appropriated to the use of passengers. The tenth section extends the provisions, requisitions and penalties found in the first section, and the liens which arise therefrom by virtue of the fifteenth section, and makes them applicable to something to which by virtue merely of the first and fifteenth sections, and but for the tenth section, they would not extend and be applicable. This must be the meaning of the tenth section, or there is no force in language. If those provisions, requisitions, penalties and liens extend and apply without the tenth section just as far and as widely as they do with and by means of the tenth section, then the tenth section may be obliterated from the act. But the proper rule of construction in regard to statutes is, that they must be so construed as to give force and effect and meaning and consistency to all their provisions. By construing the first and ninth sections as not applying to steam vessels, the tenth section has a meaning and operation in all its parts. It extends and applies the first and fifteenth sections, so far as they relate to the space in vessels appropriated to the use of passengers, "to all spaces appropriated to the use of steerage passengers in vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and navigating from, to and between the ports and in manner as in this act named, and to such vessels and to the masters thereof," and it extends and applies the inspection provided for by the ninth section to the space appropriated to the use of steerage passengers in the steam vessels named in the tenth section. But the tenth section is very limited in its provisions. It extends to steam vessels only those provisions of the act which relate to "the space appropriated to the use of passengers." Those provisions are found in the first section, and no where else. The first section contains in various places the words "the spaces appropriated for the use of such passengers"—"the space aforesaid"—"places appropriated to the use of passengers"—"space allowable for the use of passengers"—"spaces appropriated to passengers"—"space allowable for passengers." Similar expressions are not found in any other section of the act except the tenth, and the first section is wholly taken up with prescribing the superficial deck space to be appropriated to each passenger of the number which, by its tonnage, the vessel is authorized by the first section to carry. Again, these provisions of the first section in regard to such space are by the tenth section extended and made applicable only to the spaces appropriated to the use of *steerage* passengers in steam vessels. The tenth section draws a clear distinction between the vessels referred to in the first section navigating between the ports named in the first section, and steam vessels navigating between the same ports, and indicates in a manner not to be mistaken that as the vessels over which in certain respects the tenth section causes the provisions of the first section to be extended are steam vessels, the vessels to which the first section applies *proprio vigore* do not include steam vessels. Nor do the vessels to which the second section applies include steam vessels; and the tenth section does not extend the second section to steam vessels. In no proper sense can the provisions of the second section be said to relate to the space appropriated to the use of passengers. That "space" means the superfices of clear and unobstructed deck room, to which each passenger is entitled by the first section. The second section relates wholly to the arrangement of the sleeping accommodations.

It was urged on the part of the Government that the fact that the tenth section repeals so much of the act of August 30, 1852, (10 U. S. Stat. at Large, 60,) as conflicts with the act of 1855, taken in connection with the fact that certain provisions of the act of 1852 related substantially to the space appropriated to the use of passengers in vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and were materially different from those found in the act of 1855, showed that the act of 1855, while substituting, by the tenth section, the provisions of the act of 1855 relating to such space for those of the act of 1852, so far as concerns steamships, was not intended to exempt steamships from the other provisions of the act of 1855. There would be force in this argument if there were found in the tenth section only an isolated clause repealing so much of the act of 1852 as conflicted with the act of 1855. Then the argument would be a good one that the word "vessel" in the first and second sections included steamships, because otherwise there could be nothing in the act of 1852 which relates exclusively to steamships, in conflict with anything in the act of 1855. But this argument fails in view of the other clauses found in the tenth section. That section alone in the act of 1855 relates to steamships, and as there might be something in the provisions which the tenth section applied to the spaces appropriated to the use of steerage passengers in steam vessels which was in conflict with provisions in the act of 1852, it was proper to repeal the earlier conflicting provisions.

It is well known that the mischiefs which Congress was endeavoring to correct when this law was enacted were those which had arisen in sailing vessels; but, whether this were so or not, Congress has, by the statute, drawn a plain distinction in respect to steamships, and has made only certain specified and limited provisions, not including those of the second section, applicable to steamships.

This libel cannot be sustained without obliterating the tenth section from the act. I therefore allow the third exception, and dismiss the libel, without passing on any of the other exceptions in the case.

T. Simons, Assistant United States Attorney, for the libelants; T. C. T. Buckley, S. P. Nash and J. Larocque, for the claimants.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JAN. 20.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE POST-OFFICE CASE.

Chas. P. Cary, William F. Sullivan and G. W. Hubbard, Jr., vs. James Kelly.—Plaintiffs in this action ask for an injunction against the defendant, who is Postmaster of the City of New-York, restraining him from sending several thousand letters that have arrived in this City since November last, addressed to "Cary, Sullivan & Co.," to the Dead Letter Office at Washington; they also ask for an order of the Court directing Mr. Kelly to deliver up the aforesaid letters to plaintiffs. District Attorney Courtney announced that he was ready to proceed, but Mr. Chatfield, for the defence, asked for a further adjournment, as he was not prepared to argue the matter.

The Court said that before the motion could be argued the question of jurisdiction, about which he entertained a doubt, should be settled.

It was then arranged, mutually, that the case be held in abeyance until Feb. 1., proximo, with the understanding that the plaintiffs will meanwhile take the matter into the State Courts.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT—JAN. 20.

Before Judge Benedict.

FRAUDULENT BRANDING.

The United States vs. Devlin, Tappen & Levan.—According to appointment this case was called on for hearing yesterday. The prisoners were indicted for having used fraudulent brands in the marking of barrels of whisky; also with having used an inspector's brand to defraud the revenue. Mr. De Witt for prisoners moved for an adjournment of the case until next term in consequence of the absence of important witnesses. An affidavit was read on which the motion for adjournment was founded. Mr. District-Attorney Tracey opposed the application, on the ground that due diligence was not made in the preparation of the defence. The Court denied the motion. A motion that the prisoners be tried separately was refused by the Court. A few witnesses for the Government not being in attendance, the case was adjourned until to-day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge A. B. James.

A NOVEL AND REMARKABLE CASE IN EQUITY—RIGHTS OF A POSTHUMOUS CHILD.

Eliza Theresa Giles vs. B. L. Solomon and Julia his wife; Benjamin F. Hart and Henry Morrison, Executors, &c.—The plaintiff's father died in 1840, leaving a widow and six children. In 1841, a foreclosure suit was commenced upon a mortgage executed by the father, and his widow and children "*in esse*" were made parties. Two days before the decree in April, 1841, the plaintiff, a posthumous child of the deceased mortgager, was born, and of course she was not made a party defendant to the suit. In 1866 an action was commenced by plaintiff to redeem the whole mortgaged premises by payment of the principal and interest, and for an accounting for the taxes, rents, issues and profits by and between the parties. The property has greatly increased in value, and the defendants claim the same by deed from title derived from various purchases from the time of the foreclosure suit and sale to the last conveyance. There was no surplus after satisfaction of the mortgage by reason of the sale of the premises. The Judge decided adverse to the plaintiff's right to redeem the mortgage, but that she is entitled to one-seventh of the premises; not having been made a party to the foreclosure suit, her right as heir to her father has not been foreclosed, and that she is seized of her proportion subject to the equities as follows: First—She is to pay one-seventh of the mortgage and interest, all moneys expended for taxes and assessments and interest thereon, all moneys expended for improvements and repairs with interest. Second—She is to receive one-seventh of the rents, issues and profits of the premises, with interest to be estimated from May 1 in each year, and that a referee is to make and state the accounts between the parties.

Messrs. H. Lyons & R. Channing for plaintiff; Mr. H. Morrison for defendants.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—PART I.

Before Judge J. F. Barnard.

REPLEVIN—TITLE TO PERSONAL PROPERTY.

John Mackay vs. Charles Mackay, Andrew Mackay and others.—In this action the plaintiff claimed that the defendant, Andrew Mackay, was his agent, and as such ordered from the firm of Livesley, Powell & Co., in England, forty packages of earthenware. The testimony went to show that before the completion, Andrew informed Livesley, Powell & Co. that he was no longer acting for the plaintiff, and that he wished the goods on his own account, and to assist his younger brothers. Accordingly, when the goods were completed, the firm of Livesley, Powell & Co. delivered them to the defendant Andrew, and the latter shipped them to the defendant Charles Mackay, in the City of New-York. When the goods arrived at this port, the plaintiff commenced a replevin suit, and took the property. The question now on trial is as to the title. At the close of the testimony the Court said the plaintiff had shown no title in himself, and that there was no question to go to the jury, except the simple one as to the value.

Thereupon the jury, under the instructions of the Court, brought in a verdict for the defendants, and assessed the value of the property at $3,900, with interest from March 14, 1866. On motion the Court granted thirty days in which to make a case.

For plaintiff, Isiah T. Williams and Ira O. Miller; for defendants, P. G. Clark and J. F. Macolm.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—JAN. 20.

Before Judge Joseph Mullin and a Jury.

A HATCHWAY ACCIDENT—ACTION FOR DAMAGES.

John A. Stohrer Administrator of James Stohrer, deceased, vs. Julian Allen.—On the 14th of February, 1866, a lad named James Stohrer, employed at the storage-house No. 130 Water-street, fell from the fourth floor of that building through a hatchway, and was so much injured that he died very soon after. The plaintiff was the father of the lad, and he brought this suit as administrator to recover the sum of $5,000 under an act of the Legislature of this State, passed in 1847, and amended in 1849. The defendant was owner of the premises, and the plaintiff alleges negligence in the construction of the hoistway, the trap-doors, &c. Considerable testimony was taken upon either side as to the manner in which the hoistway was constructed, the way in which the trap-doors were kept, and also as to how the deceased youth came to be in the vicinity of the hatch.

The defendant set up that he was not the occupant of the premises when the alleged defect was charged to be; that young Stohrer was at the time in the employ of Messrs. Little & Co., occupants of the second and fifth floors; that deceased knew all about the hatchways, having often aided in taking goods up and down; that if there was any defect in them, or any default or negligence in regard to the manner in which the traps, &c., were placed at the time of the accident, it was wholly the fault of Messrs. Little & Co., and that they, and not the defendants should be held responsible. Evidence on the part of the plaintiff tended to show that the hatchway was not properly constructed, and at the time of the accident the trap-doors were not properly secured.

In charging the jury, Judge MULLIN said there was no dispute but that the defendant was the owner of the building. It was his duty to see that the hoistway and everything connected with it was properly constructed; he was bound to have done everything necessary to its proper and safe use, and if the jury believed that he had not so done, and that in consequence this accident resulted, the defendant must be held liable. But if the accident resulted from the temporary displacement of one of the trap-doors on the premises leased to and occupied by Little & Co., the defendant in this action cannot be held liable. There was no evidence, however, that any one except the defendant was bound to keep the hoistway in repair. The defendant had proved beyond all controversy that bars had been provided, but was that a sufficient security? Besides the hoistway had been used during the day of the accident, and if it was not properly put back, was it the defendant's fault? Then the jury must consider the other question, namely, was the young man guilty of negligence? If he had been the plaintiff could not recover. He had a right to believe that the hoistway and traps were properly constructed, but he had no right to be careless. If the accident occurred in consequence of his trying to slide down the rope, the plaintiff cannot recover. He had no right to undertake to descend in that unusual way.

The jury had not agreed upon a verdict, when the Court adjourned last evening, and a sealed verdict was ordered to be rendered this morning.

For plaintiff, Mr. Henry Morrison; for defendant, Messrs. Chapman and Scott.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 20.

By Judge Cardozo.

Horace Baker et al. vs. Morgan C. H. Allen et al.; report confirmed and judgment granted.

Woodruff et al. vs. Smith; defendant discharged upon payment of Sheriff's fees and submitting to an examination.

Sarah A. Sterry vs. Chauncey Sterry; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. The custody of the children is awarded to the plaintiff.

Marcus Brad vs. E. Heymann et al.; judgment set aside, but without costs. See opinion.

By Judge E. Darwin Smith.

Bolles, Receiver, &c., vs. Hayes et al.; motion to remove John A. Duff, Esq., the Receiver, is denied—$10 costs of motion to abide the event.

Bolles, Receiver, &c., vs. John A. Duff; the motion to revive the injunction, &c., is denied. The order made by Mr. Justice Barnard on the 4th of September, 1867, dissolving said injunction is affirmed, and such injunction is dissolved with $10 costs to abide the event.

By Judge Ingraham.

The People, &c., Rever, vs. John Kelly, Sheriff; order settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 20.

By Judge Barrett.

In the matter of Isidore Samuels; exceptions overruled; report confirmed and order superceding commission granted.

Kurzman vs. Kurzman; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Jay vs. Long Island Railroad Company; the action is correct and will be submitted without amendment.

Oppenheimer vs. Schroeder; let an attachment issue unless the defendant attend before the referee, and submit to examination, on the 23d of January, 1868, at 2 P. M., at the same place, and pay the referee's fees already incurred and $5 costs of this motion.

Levy vs. Meissner; motion denied with $10 costs; (see mem.)

Cohen vs. Soeht: motion to vacate order of arrest denied with $10 costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

Nine cases were adjudicated yesterday at the Court of General Sessions. Mr. Robert C. Hutchins, Assistant District Attorney, pleaded the cause of the prosecution.

VIOLATING BUILDING LAWS.

Aaron Siegel was placed on trial for violation of the Building Laws, in having erected a three story tenement house at No. 154 Columbia-street, with only one instead of four brick walls. The front wall is of brick, but the other sides of the structure are covered simply with boards. Witnesses were examined to support the complaint, which they did, but at the close of their testimony the Judge directed the jury to acquit the prisoner, on the ground that there was a material defect in the indictment under which he was being tried. The statute requires that "building walls shall be constructed of iron, stone or brick," and the indictment does not charge definitely the manner of violation of this law by the accused. Siegel was therefore discharged, with an admonition from the Court that if he did not remedy the matter complained of immediately, a new indictment would be found against him.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alphonse Deplechin was tried for stealing $5,200 worth of silks from the store No. 44 Lispenard-street, which he entered feloniously on the night of the 11th ult. The jury convicted him, and the Court sentenced him to State Prison for 5 years.

Wilhelmina Traster, a servant girl, was charged with stealing $110 in money from Mr. Samuel Levi, of No. 804 Third-avenue, by whom she was employed. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to the State Prison for one year.

Anthony Pillsbury, professedly a "broker;" John Reaver, a cartman, and Edgar Williams were arraigned for stealing a quantity of butter from Messrs. Condit & Betts, of No. 11 Front-street. The jury acquitted the accused, as the evidence against them was insufficient.

Eugene Leddy and Edward Jones pleaded guilty of burglary, committed on the night of the 15th inst., upon the premises No. 626 Broadway, occupied by Robert Laflin, as a boot and shoe store. About $40 worth of property was carried away by the thieves. They were remanded for sentence.

Stephen D. Curran, a skillful young forger pleaded guilty of one of a large number of charges preferred against him by his victims. In this instance Mr. Geo. M. Mittnecht, of No. 25 Spring-street, sold to the prisoner an iron safe worth $84 75, for which he received a check on the Manufacturers and Merchants' Bank falsely purporting to be signed by Messrs. Eimer & Amend. He was remanded for sentence.

Joseph Brown pleaded guilty of stealing $26 worth of blankets from Julius Frankenstein, of No. 162 Chamber-street, on the 20th ult. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Annie Riley, a girl but 17 years old, pleaded guilty of stealing a number of dresses, worth $150, from Joseph M. Johnson, of No. 175 Rivington-street, on the 11th of December last. She was remanded for sentence.

Antonio Mentanel and Jose Garcia, young men and natives of Havana, pleaded guilty of burglary. The prisoners forcibly entered the dwelling-house No. 24 Oliver-street, on the night of the 31st ult., and stole $1,300 worth of gold coin and wearing apparel belonging to Antonio Trianna. They were remanded for sentence.

The Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

POLICE COURTS.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

A SUSPICIOUS QUARTETTE.

Tuesday evening Officers YOUNG and HIBBARD, of the Eighteenth Precinct, on a Third-avenue car, arrested JOSEPH LEE, alias "The Goose;" WALTER WARD, alias "Bronson;" GEORGE STEWART, alias "Western George," and WILLIAM SCOTT, alias "Scotchy." The officers allege that the prisoners are well-known pickpockets, who have been in the habit of frequenting the Third-avenue cars for the purpose of plying their avocation. When arrested, however, the prisoners were doing nothing worse than getting on and off the cars at frequent intervals, and the officers having no specific crime to allege against them, asked that they be held a sufficient time to enable them to find complainants. The prisoners were accordingly committed for examination.

YORKVILLE COURT—KELLY, JUSTICE.

A DISHONEST FRIEND.

FREDERICK SHAW, living in Ninety-second-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, preferred a complaint against JOHN EAGEN, alleging that he had stolen from him the sum of $41, on the night of the 9th of September last. It appeared that the two men had occupied the same room on that night, and in the morning EAGEN had disappeared and the money with him. The complainant states that EAGEN, having been only three days in the country, had never seen any United States currency, and he had taken a $20 gold piece out of his pocket to show EAGEN, who had thus come to the knowledge that SHAW had money in his pocket. EAGEN was committed for trial at the General Sessions, in default of $500 bail.

A STOLEN SAIL.

CHARLES SCHULTZ, No. 621 Greenwich-street, made an affidavit that having had a jibsail, valued at $100, stolen from his sloop, anchored off the Battery, he had afterward found it secreted in the hold of a sloop moored in the East River, at the foot of Forty-sixth-street. Of this sloop MICHAEL COSTELLO was said to be the owner, JOHN KILLIAN the Captain, and PATRICK SLATTERLY a sailor; and SCHULTZ had therefore caused their arrest upon a charge of grand larceny. The prisoners all denied their guilt, and gave bail in $500 each to appear for examination.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 20, 1868.

10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. ... 110¾	5 Am. Ex. Co. ... 75⅛
7,000 do ... 110⅝	1 do ... 75⅛
2,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s, C. '62 ... 110⅜	100 Mer. U. Ex. ... 38⅝
1,000 do ... 110⅜	150 do ... 38
56,000 do ... 110⅜	200 N. Y. Cen. R. ... 124⅛
2,000 do ... Small 109⅜	1300 do ... 124⅛
25,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s C. '64 ... 107⅛	200 do ... b30 124⅜
5,500 U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 ... New 105⅞	400 do ... 124⅛
60,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '67, N. Issue ... 106	100 Erie R. ... s10 74⅞
30,000 do ... 106	300 do ... 75
100,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C. ... 102⅞	100 do ... 74⅞
25,000 do ... c 103	500 do ... b10 75
5,000 Tr. Not., 7 3-10s, 2d series ... 105⅞	400 do ... b30 75⅛
5,000 do ... 3d ser. 105⅞	2000 do ... 75
1,000 N. Y. St. Bounty Loan ... R [illegible]	100 do ... 74⅞
3,000 Tenn. 6s, new ... 60⅞	500 Hud. Riv. R. ... 140
17,000 do ... 60⅝	100 Harlem R. R. ... 125
5,000 do ... 61	200 Reading R. ... 93⅝
15,000 do ... 60⅝	200 do ... 93⅝
7,000 Tenn. St. 6s ... x-c 63⅞	25 do ... 93⅜
5,000 do ... 63⅝	50 Mich. Cen. ... 109⅞
1,000 Conn. War L'n. ... 99	5 M. So. & N. I. R. ... 88
10,000 N. Car. 6s ... x-c 51	100 do ... 87⅞
3,000 Gr. W. R. 1st, '88. ... 83	100 do ... 87⅛
8,000 To. & W. 2d M. ... 77⅛	100 do ... 87⅛
4,000 Morris & Es. 1st M. ... 97	200 Illinois Cen. ... x-d 130⅜
3,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s. ... 92⅛	100 do ... 130⅜
4,000 West. U. T. 7s Bs. ... 80	800 Clev. & Pitts. ... 95⅛
100 Bank of Commerce ... 116	400 do ... 95⅜
700 Canton Co. ... 55	100 do ... b30 95⅜
100 do ... b10 55⅛	100 Chic. & N. W. ... 61⅛
100 do ... b30 55⅛	100 Chic. & N. W. R. Pf. ... 72⅝
100 do ... b15 55⅛	100 Bos. Hart. & Erie ... 15
100 do ... 55⅛	92 Clev. & Tol. ... 103⅛
100 Cum. Coal Pr. ... 33	300 do ... 103⅛
30 West. U. Tel. ... 38	300 Chi. & R. I. ... 97
258 do ... 37⅞	100 Mil. & St. Paul ... 50⅜
300 do ... 37⅞	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. ... 65
100 Quicksilver ... 26⅛	400 do ... 65⅛
100 Mariposa Pr. ... 14⅛	100 do ... 65⅜
200 Boston W. P. ... 19	100 do ... 65⅜
150 Pacific Mail ... 110	50 N. J. Cen. R. ... 115⅛
100 do ... 110⅛	100 P., F. W. & C. ... 100⅞
100 do ... s30 110⅜	100 do ... b30 101⅛
100 Citizens Gas ... 132	2000 O. & Miss. R. ... 31⅛
300 Atlantic Mail ... 98⅛	300 do ... 31⅜
100 do ... 99	800 do ... b10 31⅜
100 Wells Fargo Ex. ... 47⅛	800 do ... 31⅛
50 do ... 47	200 do ... b30 31⅝
100 Adams Ex. Co. ... 79	300 do ... 31⅛
	100 Tol., W. & W. ... 44⅛
	200 Mar. & C. 1st P. ... 19
	100 Mil. & P. du C. 2d Pf. b30 ... 100
	10 Panama R. ... 300

SECOND BOARD.

2,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62 ... 110⅜	500 N. Y. Cen. ... 126⅜
1,300 do ... Small 109⅜	1000 do ... 126⅜
75,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64 ... 107⅛	800 do ... 126
20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C. ... 103	500 do ... 125⅞
3,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '65, new ... 106	2200 Erie R. ... 75⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '67 New Issue ... 106⅛	1000 do ... s60 75⅜
1,000 Tenn. 6s, new ... 60⅞	100 do ... 75⅞
30,000 do ... 60⅝	230 Reading R. ... 93⅞
4,000 Tenn. 6s ... x-c 63⅞	100 Mich. Cen. R. ... 110
1,000 Mo. St. 6s. ... 100	50 do ... 110⅛
10 Bank of N. Amer. ... 105	200 Ill. Cen. R. ... 131⅛
200 Canton Co. ... 56⅞	200 Chic. & N. W. ... 61⅞
[illegible] do ... 57	500 C. & N. W. R. Pf. ... 73⅛
[illegible] do ... b10 57	13 do ... 73
00 Mich. Min. Co. ... 25⅞	600 Cleve. & Tol. ... 103⅞
[illegible] West U. Tel. ... 37⅞	600 Chic. & R. I. ... 97⅛
1,00 do ... 38	200 M. & St. P. ... 51
[illegible] Pac. Mail ... 109⅜	500 Mil. & St. P. Pf. ... 66
10 do ... 109⅜	400 P. F. W. & C. ... 101⅛
100 Wells, Fargo Ex. ... 47	100 Tol., W. & W. ... b10 45
40 Mer. U. Ex. ... 38⅞	300 Ohio & M. R. ... 32
	1500 do ... 31⅞
	100 Chi. & Alton, Pf. ... 135⅛
	200 Chic. & Alt. ... 136
	500 Bost. H. & E. ... 15⅛
	100 H. & St. J. R. ... 67

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Canton Co. ... b10 55	200 M. S. & N. I. ... 87⅞
400 do ... 55	200 do ... b15 87⅞
100 do ... b10 55¾	200 do ... c 87⅞
100 do ... 55½	800 Clev. & Pitts. ... 95¾
100 Quicksilver ... 26⅞	400 do ... b10 95¾
200 do ... 26¾	1200 do ... 95¾
200 do ... 26	600 do ... b3 95¾
2100 Pacific Mail ... 109¾	3200 do ... 95¾
200 do ... b3 109⅝	600 do ... c 95¾
200 do ... 109½	200 do ... b5 95¾
100 do ... b15 109½	1600 do ... 95¾
100 do ... c 109⅜	400 do ... b30 95¾
300 West. U. Tel. ... 37⅞	400 do ... c 95¾
500 N. Y. Cen. ... c 123⅞	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf. ... 65
100 do ... b10 124	100 Pitts., F. W. & C. ... 100⅝
1200 Erie R. ... 74¾	400 Clev. & Tol. ... 103⅞
200 Hud. R. R. ... 140	200 do ... c 103⅝
200 Reading R. ... 93¾	200 do ... b10 103⅝
100 Mil. & St. P. ... 50⅞	600 do ... 103⅝
200 O. & Miss. R. ... 30⅞	300 Chic., R. I. & P. ... 96⅝
800 do ... 31	400 Chi. & N. W. R. ... 61⅛
100 do ... b10 31⅛	800 Chi. & N. W. Pf. ... 72⅝
200 do ... c 31	1300 do ...
500 do ... 31⅛	300 do ... b10 72⅝
300 do ... 31⅛	
100 do ... b10 61⅞	

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

400 Canton Co. ... 56	200 Reading R. ... b10 93⅝
200 Bos. Water P. ... 19	400 do ...
5 Mer. U. Ex. ... 38¾	200 P., Ft. W. & C. ... 100⅝
30 do ... 38½	100 do ... b10 101
200 Mar. Min. Pr. ... 14	600 do ... 101
400 W. U. Tel. ... 37⅞	200 Ohio & Miss. R. ... 31⅝
200 do ... b30 38	100 do ... b10 31⅞
100 Pacific Mail ... b10 109⅞	400 do ... 31⅞
100 do ... 109⅞	300 M. & St. P. Pf. ... 65⅞
400 N. Y. Cen. ... 124⅜	200 Mich. S. & N. I. ... 87⅞
100 do ... c 124⅜	800 Clev. & Pitts. ... 95⅞
100 do ... b10 124⅜	400 do ... 95
100 do ... b5 124⅜	300 do ... c 95⅝
100 Erie R. ... 74⅞	500 C., R. I. & P. ... 96⅝
400 do ... b10 74⅞	100 do ... b15 97
3100 do ... 74⅞	200 do ... c 96⅞
200 do ... b10 75	200 Clev. & Tol. ... 103⅝
500 do ... c 75⅛	300 Chic. & N. W. ... 61⅛
400 do ... b3 75	200 do ... 61⅛
200 M. & St. P. ... 51⅝	400 Chi. & N. W. Pf. ... 72⅝

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

500 Canton Co. ... 57⅛	400 Mil. & St. Paul ... 51
100 do ... b10 57⅛	100 do ... b10 51⅛
100 do ... b5 57⅜	100 do ... 51⅜
100 do ... s10 57⅛	200 do ... 51⅛
200 do ... 57⅝	1200 Ohio & Miss R. ... 31⅝
200 Adams Ex. ... 79⅛	100 do ... b30 32
100 do ... s10 79⅛	300 do ... b3 31⅞
100 do ... 79	100 Mich. Cen. ... 110⅛
100 Mer. U. Ex. ... 38¾	100 do ... 110⅛
500 Quicksilver ... 26	50 do ... 110
100 do ... 25⅞	30 Readin. R. ... 93⅝
100 Mariposa Prf. ... 14⅞	400 do ... 93⅞
100 Pacific Mail ... 109	800 Mich. S. & N. I. ... 87⅞
100 do ... 108⅞	500 do ... b10 87⅞
100 do ... 108⅛	600 do ... 87⅝
100 do ... 98⅝	200 do ... b30 87⅝
300 At. Mail ...	300 do ... b3 87⅝
400 West. Union T. ... 38	1200 Cleve. & Pitts. ... 95⅝
800 N. Y. Cen. R. ... 126⅝	600 do ... 95⅝
100 do ... s10 126⅛	200 Ol. & Tol. ... b10 103⅝
400 do ... 126⅛	600 do ... 103⅝
400 do ... 126⅝	100 do ... b5 103⅝
100 do ... b10 126⅝	100 Chic., R. I. & P. ... 97
200 do ... b3 126⅜	100 Chic. & N. W. R. ... b3 61⅜
800 Erie R. ... 75⅝	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf. ... b3 73⅛
100 do ... b10 75	100 do ... 73⅛
3800 do ... 75⅛	100 do ... b15 73⅛
260 do ... s10 75⅛	200 do ... s10 73⅛
200 do ... b30 75⅛	100 do ... b5 73⅛
400 do ... b3 75⅛	100 do ... b15 73⅛
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. ... 65⅜	

MONDAY, Jan. 20.

The Gold Room reopened this morning with an inclination to another upward movement. The opening sales were at 139@139¼ ⅌ cent., from which there was a further advance to 139⅜@139½ ⅌ cent. The sales after 12 M. were at 139¼@139¼@139@138⅞ per cent., the last figure being quoted at 4 o'clock, as against 138⅞ per cent. on Saturday night. The *Bulls* in the Room gave for reason for the rise to-day the cable despatches in regard to the arrest of TRAIN, to back which there were certain sensational telegrams from Washington on the same subject. But the political pretext did not hold the market up more than an hour or two, and the Foreign Exchanges and the easy supply of cash Gold were against it. Bills on London were 109⅝ for 60 days and 109⅞@110 for short sight. The rates of interest for carrying over gold balances were 5@6 ⅌ cent.

The Money market works steadily at 5@6 per cent. to the brokers. The Bank return published this morning has the effect of strengthening confidence in continued ease of supply, and has also given a new start to the Railway speculation at the Stock Exchange, besides increasing the inquiry for the Public Funds as a source of investment. The new 5-20s of 1867 sold at 106@106⅛ per cent.; the 10-40s at 103, and the old 5-20s, May and November, at 110⅜ for the '62s, and 108⅛@108⅜ for the '65s. The State Bonds were steady on the new Tennessees and Missouris.

The Railway market opened with some business in the Long Room before the meeting of the morning Boards, but a large business followed at the 10 A. M. Open Board of Brokers, at firm prices, and the activity continued at the 10:30 A. M. regular Stock Exchange Board, especially on the New-York roads, and on Cleveland & Pittsburgh and Ohio & Mississippi among the Westerns. Soon after the adjournment a further decided firmness was developed, and before the late Boards Erie had advanced to 75⅛, New-York Central to 126, (the highest point for several years,) Hudson to 140, Harlem 125, Ohios 32, and St. Paul Preferred 66—the other Western Roads equally firm and the Northwest Common and Preferred in better favor than earlier in the day. The late Boards showed a continued good feeling and an active business as well on the Miscellaneous Shares as on the Railways. Pacific Mail, Canton Company, Quicksilver Company, Western Telegraph, and some of the Express Stocks attract increased attention. Pacific Mail sold up to 110⅛ and down again to 108⅛ ⅌ cent. There was a further rapid advance to 57⅛@⅝ in Canton Company.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night: the Railways and Miscellaneous Shares not quite so buoyant; the Public Funds steady; Gold firmer, 139¼ ⅌ cent.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	102⅞	103	Missouris	100	100
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110	110⅛	Northwest	61⅛	61⅞
U. S. Con. 5-20s	106	106⅛	N. West Pref.	72⅞	72⅞
N. Y. Central	123⅞	125⅜	Rock Island	96⅞	96⅞
Erie	74⅞	75	Fort Wayne	100⅞	100⅞
Hudson	139⅛	140	W. U. Telegraph	37⅞	37⅞
Reading	93⅞	93½	St. Paul Pref.	64¾	65⅞
Mich. Southern	87¼	87⅛	St. Paul Com.	50	51
Ohio and Miss.	30¾	31⅛	Pacific Mail	109⅜	108⅛
Pittsburgh	94⅞	95	American Gold	138⅛	139
Tenn 6s, new	61	60⅞	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ ct. reg., 1881 ... 110	5-20 coup., 1867 ... 105⅞
500 & 1,000, 1881 ... 110	5 ⅌ cent. coup., 1871 ... 116
5-20 reg., 1862 ... 106⅞	5 ⅌ cent. coup., 1874 ... 107⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862 ... 110⅛	10-40 registered, 1874 ... 102¾
5-20 reg., 1864 ... 106¾	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874 ... 102⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864 ... 107¼	7 3-10 2d series ... 105⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865 ... 108¼	7 3-10 3d series ... 105⅞
5-20 coup., 1865, n. is. ... 105⅞	

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ⅌ c. '70 ... 101¼	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865. 99⅞
N. Y. reg. B'y loan ... 106⅛	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870. 99⅞
N. Y. reg. B'y loan ... 106¼	Illinois coupon 6s, 1877. 99⅞
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1868. 100	Illinois 6s cou. 1879 ... 99⅞
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1872 100	Illinois War Loan ... 99⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1873. 100	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1873 ... 93
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1874. 100	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1878 ... 93
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1875. 100	Michigan 6 ⅌ c. 1883 ... 93
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1877. 100	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c. ex-c. 63⅛
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1874. 92	Tennessee new bds ... 60⅞
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1875. 92	Tennessee 5 ⅌ c. ... 57
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881 ... 101	North Carolina 6s. x. c. 50⅛
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886 ... 101	North Car. 6s. n. b. ... 50⅛
Illinois C. bonds 1860 ... 99⅛	Missouri 6s ... 99⅞
Illinois reg., 1860 ... 99⅛	Missouri Pacific R. is. ... 100
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860 ... 99⅛	California 7s ... 125
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862 ... 99⅝	Connecticut 6s ... 99

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York ... 131	Irving ... 104
Merchants' ... 113	Metropolitan ... 126
Mechanics' ... 115	Continental ... 100
Union ... 113	St. Nicholas ... 106
America ... 136	Commonwealth ... 105
State of New-York ... 108	Impt'rs. & Traders' ... 114
Commerce ... 115	Park ... 141
Broadway ... 240	Manuf's & Merch'ts. ... 100
Ocean ... 100	Central National, ... 103⅛
American Exchange ... 114⅛	Fourth National ... 103⅛
Bank of the Repub. ... 113	Ninth National ... 102
Bank of North Am'a. ... 104	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883 ... 91½	Del. L. & W. 1st M. ... 97
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887 ... 91	Del. L. & W. 2d M. ... 95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876 ... 100	Tol. & W. 1st Mort. ... 90⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76 ... 122	Tol. & W. 1st M. ex. ... 91¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76 ... 122	Tol. & W. 2d M. ... 77⅞
Erie 1st Mort. extd. ... 102⅛	Tol. & W. Equip. bds. ... 67
Erie 7s. 2d ind., 1879 ... 103	Tol., W. & West'n S.F. ... 90
Erie 7s. 3d. ind., 1883 ... 98⅛	Gt. Western. 1st M. '68. ... 98
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880 ... 92	Gt. Western 1st M. '88 ... 83
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888 ... 89	Gt. Western 2d M. '93 ... 70
Buff., N. Y. & Erie. 1st '77 91	Chi. & R. I. 1st M. ... 100
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85 ... 103	Chi. & R. I. P is. ... 92⅛
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72 ... 101	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M. ... 102
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82 110	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M. 102
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M. 91	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M. 85
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68 98	Cleve. & P. 3d M con. ... 90
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c. 97⅛	Cleve. & P. 4th M. ... 74
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo. 100⅛	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M. 100
Alton & T. H. 1st M. ... 93	Chi. & Alton S. F., in. ... 92⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf. 85	Ohio & Miss. 1st M. ... 88
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in 78	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. ... 89
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund. ... 96	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M. ... 79
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv. ... 84⅛	Joliet & Chi. 1st M. ... 100
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. 1st M. 86	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st M. ... 65
Han. & St. J. land gr'nts. 94	N. Y. & N. H. 6s ... 96

The following are principal parties through whom and to whom the Treasury Office sold new United States 5-20's from the 1st of January, 1867, to 1st of November, 1867: Through JAY COOKE & Co., $75,353,250*; to JAY COOKE & Co. direct, $51,335,000; to VERMILYE & Co. direct, $36,275,000; to FISK & HATCH direct, $30,-643,000; to other parties direct, $15,174,550; total, 10 months, $208,779,800.

*On a commission of ⅛ of one ⅌ cent.

The purchases and exchanges of 7-30 ⅌ cents. for the same period were made from JAY COOKE & Co., $71,375,000; VERMILYE & Co., $49,192,000; FISK & HATCH, $26,730,000; all other parties, $41,-392,850; total, 10 months, $188,689,850.

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the second week in January:

1868	$66,100
1867	66,760
Decrease	$660

Comparative earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the second week in January:

1868	$72,044
1867	71,183
Increase	$911

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,770,100 06; total payments, $2,498,731 28; balance, $105,438,828 10. The receipts include for Customs $340,000; for Gold Notes, $848,000.

The editors of the *Shipping and Commercial List* have published their annual statement of the Coffee trade of the United States, for 1867, showing that

The import of Coffee into the United States, excluding the States and Territories on the Pacific, in 1867, was 226,322,811 lbs., against an import of 165,-392,983 lbs. in 1866, and that the deliveries for consumption in 1867 were 203,506,671 lbs., against a consumption in 1866 of 159,918,881 lbs., being an increase in the consumption of 1867, as compared with that of 1866, of 43,587,790 lbs., or over 27¼ ⅌ cent.

This is a larger import and a larger consumption than before since 1859, when the article was upon the free list, and it would seem that the imposition of 5 cents duty in gold upon it, and the enhancement of its cost to that extent, but temporarily checked the consumption, for the deliveries of the past year have seldom been exceeded, and that notwithstanding the general depression that has prevailed among all classes of the population.

Prices, however, have ruled low, which has doubtless not been without effect. The average rates of the leading descriptions for the year show a decline, as compared with the average values of 1866, of 1¾c.@1¾c. ⅌ lb.

While the receipts of East India descriptions in 1866 were composed chiefly of small packages, those for 1867 were made up largely of heavy mats.

The business of this port, in this article, for 1867, was very large, far greater than any previous year that we have record of, as will be seen by the annexed table:

Deliveries at New-York.

1867	lbs. 132,335,511	1858	lbs. 98,156,662
1866	114,514,295	1857	60,892,824
1865	109,200,790	1856	82,674,590
1864	85,896,097	1855	74,919,075
1863	64,607,080	1854	66,847,525
1862	67,564,315	1853	56,681,215
1861	103,800,586	1852	73,546,815
1860	66,885,297	1851	67,818,670
1859	83,700,472		

Excluding the coastwise receipts, we have received at this port nearly 65¼ ⅌ cent. of the whole import of the country.

	Bags, &c.	Total, lbs.
Receipts in U. States in 1867	1,537,930	226,322,811
Add stock Jan. 1, 1867	147,339	20,725,000
Total supply	1,685,269	247,047,811
Deduct Exports in 1867	50,270	6,490,140
Total	1,634,999	240,557,671
Deduct stock Jan. 1, 1868	240,438	37,051,000
Taken for consump'n in 1867	1,394,567	203,506,671
Taken for consump'n in 1866	1,116,919	159,918,881
Increase in 1867	277,648	43,587,790

Consumption of the Ports.

Taken from	1867.	1866.	1865.
New-York, lbs	132,335,511	112,897,721	108,302,620
New-Orleans	15,076,480	9,982,740	822,550
Baltimore	40,557,200	26,335,450	12,655,550
Philadelphia	5,058,910	6,960,410	3,023,220
Boston	5,010,570	2,662,060	3,626,826
Other Ports	5,478,000	2,081,500	719,240
Total, lbs	203,506,671	159,918,881	128,146,356
Total, 1866	159,918,881		
Increase in '67	43,587,790		

In the above statement of consumption we have included only the direct receipts at the ports, the coastwise receipts being embraced in the calculation at the port of original entry.

The annexed statement shows the receipts and consumption of the country for the past seventeen years:

	Receipts, lbs.	Consumption, lbs.
1867	226,322,811	203,506,671
1866	165,392,983	159,918,881
1865	132,574,397	128,146,356
1864	145,304,557	109,086,703
1863	75,209,417	79,719,641
1862	98,558,680	88,989,911
1861	182,244,027	187,045,786
1860	186,779,689	177,111,923
1859	248,527,306	222,610,300
1858	227,650,186	251,255,099
1857	217,871,839	172,565,934
1856	230,913,150	218,225,490
1855	238,214,533	218,378,287
1854	182,473,863	179,481,083
1853	193,112,300	175,687,790
1852	205,542,855	204,991,595
1851	216,043,870	184,225,700

Stock at all Ports, Jan. 1, 1868.

At New-York, of Brazil, bags	142,040
At New-York, of Maracaibo	5,546
At New-York, of Ceylon	3,700
At New-York, of St. Domingo	2,680
At New-York, of Savanilla	1,098
At New-York, of Jamaica	1,083
At New-York, of Manila	907
At New-York, of Laguayra	727
At New-York, of Costa Rica	639
Total at New-York, pkgs	158,380
At Boston—Java, Manila, &c	13,571
At Philadelphia—Brazil	5,476
At Baltimore—Brazil	28,005
At New-Orleans—Brazil	32,000
At other ports—Brazil, &c	2,400
Total, pkgs	240,432
Total weight, lbs	37,051,000
Stock, Jan. 1, 1867	20,725,000
Increase in stock, lbs	16,326,000

From the same source we learn that:

The total receipts of foreign descriptions at all ports of the United States, not including those on the Pacific, were 47,446,505 gallons, against receipts in 1866 of 44,523,740; and the consumption of foreign in 1867 was 46,776,465 gallons, against a consumption in 1866 of 43,840,110 gallons; while the total consumption of foreign and domestic in 1867 was, in round numbers, 49,776,000 gallons, against a total consumption in 1866 of 45,140,000 gallons, being an increase in the consumption of foreign in 1867, as compared with that of 1866, of 2,936,355 gallons, or about 6 7-10 ⅌ cent., and an increase in the consumption of foreign and domestic in 1867 of 4,636,355 gallons, or over 10¼ ⅌ cent. This has been exceeded in former years, when the yield of Louisiana was large and the consumption stimulated by low prices, but the quantity of foreign taken the past year is much larger than ever consumed in the country before. The crop of domestic now coming forward is small, as compared with the years previous to 1863—the estimates ranging from three millions to three millions and a half gallons, so that the wants of buyers will again have to be largely supplied from importations from the West Indies. In addition to the consumption of molasses made directly from the cane, large quantities of sugar-house syrups are annually distributed, this article being much in favor for table use. The estimate for consumption for 1867 of twenty million gallons of these syrups is probably quite within the mark. The Sorgo crop the past year was a partial failure, and the yield of syrup from this cane for 1867, it is estimated, did not exceed sixteen millions of gallons, hence there was more demand for foreign molasses from the Western States than we have noticed before in several years.

1867.	Hhds. and Penn's	Tcs.	Bbls.	Total gallons.
At New-York	141,928	8,583	4,724	18,151,674
Boston—from Cuba	58,237	7,316	512	
Bost'n—from Porto Rico	3,423	235	171	
Bost'n—from Barbadoes	3,329	127	251	8,888,969
Boston—from Surinam and other for'n ports	3,829	70	586	
Portland—from Cuba, &c	39,240	3,919	1,906	4,821,412
New-Haven—from Porto Rico, &c	8,454	415	397	1,076,318
New-London and Norwich City—from Cuba, &c	828	103	....	107,820
Newburyport and Fall River—from Cuba, &c.	1,502	75	161	191,930
Bristol and Warren—from Cuba, &c	1,939	61	164	243,510
Other Eastern ports—from Cuba, &c	801	33	143	104,920
Phila'phia—from Cuba	49,445	4,909	4,230	
Phila'phia—from Porto Rico, English Is'ds, &c	3,506	112	46	6,911,690
Baltimore—from Cuba	12,102	1,582	442	
Baltimore—from Porto Rico	1,222	30	40	2,331,622
Baltimore—from English Islands, &c	4,514	31	39	
New-Orleans—from Cuba, Porto Rico, &c	28,730	4,242	2,978	3,863,380
Other ports	5,482	515	1,411	753,260
Total receipts	368,511	33,337	18,194	47,446,505
Add stock at all the ports Jan. 1, 1867	18,890	220	1,034	2,254,340
Total supply	387,401	33,557	19,228	49,700,845
Deduct exports and shipments inland to Canada in 1867	3,911	546	516	528,180
	383,490	33,011	18,712	49,172,665
Deduct stock at all the ports Jan. 1, 1868	19,527	411	480	2,396,200
Total cons'ption of for'n	363,963	32,600	18,232	46,776,465

	Gallons.
Total consumption of foreign in 1867 as above	46,776,465
Add estimated crop of Louisiana, Texas, &c., of 1866-7, the bulk of which was distributed in 1867	3,000,000
Would make the total consumption in 1867	49,776,465
Total consumption in 1866	45,140,110
Increase in 1867	4,636,355

Total Consumption in the United States years ending Dec. 31:

	Gallons.	Foreign, Gallons.
1867	49,776,465	46,776,465
1866	45,140,110	43,840,110
1865	35,185,038	34,335,038
1864	32,410,325	25,582,325
1863	37,560,088	26,560,088
1862	62,688,400	25,650,400
1861	40,121,556	20,888,556
1860	47,318,877	28,724,205
1859	54,260,970	28,293,210
1858	45,169,164	24,795,374
1857	28,508,784	23,266,404
1856	39,608,878	23,014,878
1855	47,266,085	23,533,425
1854	56,403,019	24,437,019
1853	55,538,821	28,576,821
1852	48,257,511	29,417,511
1851	43,948,018	33,288,278

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Leonard-st., No. 44, 25x100	$27,000
Leonard-st., s. s., 126 5-12 ft. e. of West Broadway, 37.8x101	37,500
28th-st., (Ray's estate,) 25x98.9	5,000
30th-st., n. s., lot No. 465, (Rays,) 25x98.9	2,700
37th-st., 12th-av., n. e. cor., 2 ... 49.4½x140	5,725
41st-st., s. w. s., 200 ft. s. e. 5th-av., 25x98.9	19,400
48th-st., s. s., 450 ft. w. 11th-av., 50x100	4,400
91st-st., s. s., 316.8-12 ft. e. 4th-av., 20.10x100.8½	nom.
120th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. 10th-av., 100.11x100x100.11 x50x201.10x155	9,800
121st-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. 3d-av., 25x100.5	1,600
121st-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. 8th-av., 201.10x275x100.11x 150x100.11x125	16,000
136th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. 7th-av., 50x99.11	2,200
1st-av., e. s., 75.10-12 ft. n. 115th-st., 25x95	1,450
1st-av., 38th-st., n. w. cor., 5 x100	16,500
1st-av., Nos. 440, 442, two lots, 49.5x100	nom.
4th-av., 74th-st., n. w. cor., 10 lots, 250x102.2	35,000
2d-av., No. 675, 18.6x105	nom.
9th-av., w. s., 110.11 ft., s. 122d st., 100x100.11	6,000
Kingsbridge-road, e. s., 682.10 ft. w. 10th-av., 167.9x120.11x150x234.10x379.9	19,000

Leases Recorded.

Beekman-st., Nos. 110, 112, 114, 116, 5 years, per year	$7,200
Broadway, No. 160, 5 years, per year	11,500
Grand-st., No. 567, first floor and cellar, 5 1-3 years, per year	800
Walker-st., No. 34, and Church-st., No. 213, first floor, basement, 3 years, per year	6,500
West 27th-st., No. 350, 5 years, per year	770
8th-av., No. 106, 5 years, per year	825

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Atlantic-st., s. s., 246.9 ft. w. Court-st., h. & l. 21.6 x80	$9,500
Baltic-st., n. e. s., 100 ft. n. w. Bond-st., 25x100	950
Dean-st., n. s., 21 ft. w. Nevins-st., 20x100	10,000
Gwinnett-st., e. s., lots Nos. 284 to 293, inclusive, 250x100	2,000
Hampden-st., e. s., 325 ft. n. Auburn-place, 100x 161.5	7,200
Jefferson-st., n. s., 122 ft. w. Franklin-av., h. & l., 21x100	6,000
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 431 ft. w. Smith-st., h. & l. (and furniture,) 22.6x100	5,000
North 1st-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. 10th-st., 19.9x95	4,400
7th-st., n. e., 150 ft. n. w. 6th-av., 80x100	1,740
North 8th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. 6th-st., 25x100	500
11th-st. and 3d-av., n. e. cor., 14x80	3,500
16th-st., n. e. s., 100 ft. n. w. 7th-av., 64.6x100	1,500
Division-av., n. s., 100 ft. w. Smith-av., 100x100	500
Liberty-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. Van Sicklen-av., 25x78; Smith-av., w. s., 150 ft. n. Liberty-av., 25x100; Van Sicklen-av., w. s., 150 ft. n. Liberty-av., 25x100	1,500
Smith-av., w. s., 200 ft. n. Fulton-av., 25x100	500
Sydney-place, w. s., 126.6 ft. w. State-st., h. & l., 21.1x100	15,550
3d-av., n. s., 14 ft. from 11th-st., 14x80	3,500

Leases Recorded.

Fulton-st., 371, 373, basement, 3 years, per year	$1,200
Van Brunt-st., cor. William-st., house, 5 years, per year	700
Van Brunt-st., William-st., s. e. cor., store, 4½ years, per year	300

New-Utrecht.

New-Utrecht and Fort Hamilton-road, s. w. s., on line Waters-av., 29 8-10 acres	$7,150

NEW-JERSEY.

Hoboken.

Washington-st., 3d-st., s. e. cor. 25x100	$16,750

Hudson City.

Colden-st., lot No. 10, Block No. 5, Montgomery's, 25x100	$1,000
Lot No. 37, Block F, near reservoir, 25x100	400
Lot No. 38, Block F, near reservoir, 25x100	400
Lot No. 39, Block F, near reservoir, 25x100	400
Lot No. 40, Block F, near reservoir, 25x100	400
Lot No. 17, Block No. 8, Montgomery's map, 25x100	500
Lot No. 18, Block No. 8, Montgomery's map, 25x100	475
Lot Nos. 107 and 108, map Mt. Pleasant, 50x100	1,000
Tonnele-av., Van Winkle-av., n. e. cor., 103.10x100 x85x102	2,600
St. Paul's-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. Oakland-av., 50x100	1,600

Township of Union.

Jefferson-st., e. s., lot No. 19, 25x100	$120
Herrman-av., lot No. 464, Block No. 26, 25x100	800

Jersey City.

Wayne-st., n. e. s., 175 ft. w. Colgate-st	$500

Lafayette.

Whiton-st., n. s., 200 ft. s. w. Walnut-st., 25x100	700

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.

These include Park, Water and other Improvement Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by

JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 20, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port, since our last, have been of

Ashes, bbls	44	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	6,708	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	320	Pork, bbls	19
Cornmeal, bags	2,158	Cut Meats, pkgs	261
Wheat, bushels	20,020	Lard, pkgs	1,166
Corn, bushels	61,212	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	192
Rye, bushels	200	Whisky, bbls	339
Oats, bushels	8,295	Petroleum, bbls	....

ASHES—Have been in moderate demand at $8 25@$8 37 for old Pots, and $10 25@$10 50 for old Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in fair request and very firm in price, including Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 16¼c.@17½c.; Rio 11¼c.@17¼c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 14¾c.@15c.¼, in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been more freely offered to-day, and has been in much less request at slightly reduced prices, the market closing quite weak and in favor of purchasers. The aggregate sales since our last have been 2,929 bales, including 2,130 bales to shippers, 107 bales to spinners, 442 bales to speculators, and 250 bales in transit.

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb	15	15½	15¼@15½
Good Ordinary	15¾	16	16¼@16¾
Low Middling	16¾	17	17¼@17¾
Middling	17½	17½	17¾@18
Good Middling	18½	18½	19 @19½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	19,600
Receipts preceding week	26,069
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	274,931
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,676
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,922
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	9,264
Exports since Sept. 1	163,190
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	458,112
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,599
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	51,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	1,039,000
Receipts same time 1866–7	895,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	558,000
Exports same time 1866–7	381,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	350,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	555,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been more animation in State and Western Flour to-day, though prices have continued to lean in favor of purchasers. The demand was most urgent toward the close of regular business hours at the Produce Exchange, partly on speculative account, in anticipation of an early rally in the market. The inquiry ran mainly on the low grades, especially on desirable lines of Spring Wheat Extras, which were not abundant or pressed for sale. At the close the leading holders evinced more confidence in values, and were not eager to realize on the basis of current rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,800 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 30@$9 10; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 40@$10 10; common to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 15@$11, chiefly at $10 25@$10 50 for straight lots here, $10 25 having been paid for 3,000 bbls. Extra State by speculative buyers; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 70@$10 60 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 30@$9 10
Extra State	9 40@11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 30@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 70@10 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 60@14 25
Extra Genesee	11 00@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 75@16 00

Southern Flour has been quiet at former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls., at $9 70@$11 30 for common to fair, and $11 35@$15 50 for fair to very superior extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate request at $7 30@$9 30 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Corn Meal is in better demand at $6 10 for City, $6 10@$6 20 for Jersey, $5 90@$6 10 for Western, and $6 50 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 1,250 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 570 bbls. and sacks at $12@$13 50 ⅌ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour is in rather more demand at $3 75@$4 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite dull again to-day, and prices have been nearly nominal for all descriptions, though holders of desirable lots of both Spring and Winter, especially of the latter, have been unmistakably firmer in their views of values. Sales have been reported of only small lots of Red Pennsylvania at $2 65, and White California at $3 12½@$3 15, ⅌ bushel. Corn has been more actively sought after, for home use and for export, closing up decidedly more firm and buoyantly. The very latest were the best sales of the day. Sales have been reported since our last of 91,000 bushels at $1 36@$1 36½ for Old Mixed Western, in store; $1 26@$1 30 for New Mixed Western, closing strong at $1 30 for all sound, dry lots; $1 22@$1 23 for New Yellow Jersey; $1 23@$1 32 for New Yellow and White Western and Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been inactive at from $1 69@$1 78 ⅌ bushel. Barley has been in moderate demand and firm; sales 8,800 bushels, at $1 85 for State ⅌ bushel; Barley Malt sold to the extent of 3,700 bushels, at $1 85 ⅌ bushel. Oats have been in limited demand at drooping prices; sales have been reported of 30,000 bushels Western at 85½c.@86c., in store, with small lots of Jersey and Pennsylvania at 78c.@82c., ⅌ bushel.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn, Jan. 20, 1868.

Wheat, bush	1,548,361	Barley, bush	143,896
Corn	1,461,721	Malt	48,816
Oats	2,318,725	Peas	3,326
Rye	188,830		

HAY—North River bale is in moderate demand at $1 15@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 50 for poor to choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw at 75c.@$1 15 for short and long ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in limited demand at drooping rates, including American at 20c.@60c. for new; older growths, 10c.@40c., and Foreign at 35c.@55c. ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; good to prime, 40c.@45c.; choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Eastern, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; prime to choice, 45c.@55c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Michigans, common to fair, 20c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 15c.@40c.; old Olds, 10c.@25c. Foreign—Canadians, 35c.@60c.; Bavarians, 40c.@55c.; Belgians, 35c.@40c., ⅌ lb.

LATHS—Eastern have been quiet at $3 per thousand.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive since our last, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 34c.@48c.; English Islands at 50c.@52c.; New-Orleans, 67½c.@88c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in very moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 53½c.@55c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $3 90@$4; Resin at $2 87@$6 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 25@$3 37; Pitch at $3 25@$3 50 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet to-day, at about former rates including Crude Whale at 60c.@68c.; Bleached Whale at 75c.@78c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 23@$2 25; Lard Oil at $1@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 12@1 18 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in slack demand, within a range of from 10c.@10½c. for Crude in bulk; 16c.@16½c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@26c. for Refined, in bond, and 43½c.@44½c. for Refined, free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and lower to-day. At the reduced figures there has been a rather better inquiry experienced, chiefly speculative. The market, however, closed weak. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,000 bbls., in lots, at $20 55@$20 75, closing at $20 55 cash for Old Mess; $21 43@$21 62, closing at $21 43, cash, for New Mess; $18 75@$19 12 for Western Prime Mess; $17 25@$18 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,750 bbls. for forward delivery, including new Mess, January delivery, seller's option, at $21 62; February delivery, seller's option, at $21 37@$21 50; March, seller, $21 50@$21 62, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats have been rather more active at 12c.@13½c. for Hams, and 8c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb.; sales 670 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet at previous prices; sales 465 boxes at 10¾c.@10½c. Cumberlands, 11½c.@11½c. for Short Ribs; 12½@13 for Short Clear and Long Clear, for February delivery, on private terms. Lard is in rather more demand at steadier prices; sales have been reported since our last of 900 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13½c., ⅌ lb. Dressed Hogs continue in moderate demand at 9½c.@10c., for City, and 8¾c.@9½c., chiefly at 8¾c.@9c. for country, ⅌ lb. Beef has been in moderate request at $12 50@$18 50 for Plain Mess; $17@$21 for Extra do. Sales have been reported of 450 bbls. Tierce Beef continues in moderate request, including Prime Mess at $31@$34 50, and India Mess at $36@$38, ⅌ tierce; sales 250 tcs. Beef Hams are in moderate demand at from $29 50@$31 50 for poor to choice; sales 370 bbls. Butter is in fair request at 40c.@50c. for poor to choice State, and 25c.@42c. for inferior to Prime Canada and Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese continues in fair demand at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ⅌ lb.

BUTTER.	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	46 @50
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	43 @46
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	42 @44
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	42 @44
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	40 @42
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	40 @42
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	48 @50
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	42 @46
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	40 @42
Canada	25 @33
Canada Extra	35 @38

CHEESE.	
Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ⅌ lb	15½@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ⅌ lb	13 @14
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb	15¾@16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ⅌ lb	12 @13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ⅌ lb	8 @11

RICE—Has been held firmly on light offerings, but has been inactive.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand at steady prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 510 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11½c.@13c.; 2,830 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@14½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate request at 14½c.@16½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 125,000 lbs. Tallow at 10¾c.@11½c., chiefly at 11c.@11½c.; 47,000 lbs. Stearine at 12½c.@13½c.; 52,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quite dull and nominal today. No sales transpired.

FREIGHTS—Business to-day was confined, for the most part, to Cotton and Provision engagements for Liverpool, most of which were for the steamers, at extreme rates. Room available for grain freight was very scarce, rates were demanded, which practically put a stop to shipments. For Liverpool there were taken 2,700 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ⅝d.@¾d. ⅌ lb.; 50 bales Sea Island Cotton, by steamer, at 1d. ⅌ lb.; 150 bbls. of Pork, by steamer, at 6s. ⅌ bbl.; 100 tierces Beef, by steamer, at 8s. ⅌ tierce; 150 boxes Bacon, by steamer, at 45s.; 3,500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 50s.; and 500 tierces Lard, by sailing vessel, at 32s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For other ports the engagements were light.

DANCING

C. H. RIVERS'
NEW AND ELEGANT DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 150 State-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn.
These rooms are now open for the reception of pupils and formation of classes. Several new classes are now forming.
For terms, &c., send for a circular. Inclose 25c. for a pamphlet, containing a description of the fashionable quadrilles, and upward of eighty figures of the German.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
NEW CLASSES NOW OPEN.
Ladies, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 2½ to 4 P. M.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday Evenings, at 8 o'clock

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S BOOK, "THE PROMPTER," containing full descriptions of all the quadrilles, figures of the German sets, for sale at WM. A. POND & CO.'S, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Academy, No. 82 5th-av. Price 50 cents.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings,
USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD-TABLE BEDS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and Shelving of all kinds.
Marbleized Slabs,
For Piers, Tables, Bureaus, What-Nots, &c.
WAINSCOTING FOR ROOMS AND HALLS,
Roofing Slate—Purple, Green and Variegated.
The Trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y., or No. 41 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTLES—350 MANTLES ON hand, of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next sixty days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantle Warerooms, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES FOR 1868.
FROM THE FRENCH EXPOSITION.
AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN IN THE UNITED STATES.
FIFTY DOLLARS WORTH OF VALENTINES WILL BE SENT ON RECEIPT OF $20. THIS IS THE GREATEST CHANCE EVER OFFERED TO THE TRADE, BOTH IN PRICE AND IN QUALITY. ORDER EARLY.
T. W. STRONG, VALENTINE DEALER,
NOW AT NO. 599 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., tells the name and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HANSON'S
SELF-ACTING PRESSURE PUMPS.
For raising water to the upper stories of buildings where the City pressure is not sufficient. The subscriber has great pleasure in announcing to the public that he has made great improvements on the above pump, which for durability and excellence far surpass any of his former efforts.
Repairs promptly attended to. Hanson's patent Hydraulic Rams, celebrated for their many superior qualities.
THOMAS HANSON,
No. 201 Pearl-st., near Beekman, New-York.

OLD PUBLIC SCHOOL, NO. 14.—THE fifth reunion of the Ninth Class Association will be held on FRIDAY, Jan. 24, 1868, at the STEUBEN HOUSE, No. 295 Bowery, at 6 P. M.
All members of the old school are cordially invited to participate. Tickets may be obtained from either of the undersigned or the Committee:
JAS. A. LUCAS, President, No. 268 Grand-st.
JAS. R. UNDERWOOD, Treasurer, No. 80 Wall-st., Box No. 6,727 Post-office.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the Scalpel. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND SUTCLIFFE & Winckler Improved Numbering Machine; must be in perfect order. Address, stating lowest price, &c., W. M. BURKE, No. 304 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE LOW—A LOT OF COUNTERS, TAbles and shelving, suitable for a dry goods or clothing house. Apply at 100 and 102 Reade-st., up stairs.

GENUINE BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECtacles and Eye Glasses at the Optical Institute, No. 1,133 Broadway.
H. W. HUNTER.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS REstored by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 21, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
RIGOLETTO. Characters by Mme. Anna la Grange, Miss Adelaide Phillipps, Signor Massimiliani, Signor Orlandini, Signor Coletti. Conductor, Signor Nicolao.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN, Mlle. Tostee as the Grand Duchess.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, B. T. Ringgold, W. H. Pope, Miss Kate Ranoe, and Miss Mary Gannon.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Leading characters by G. L. Fox and Miss Rosa Cooke.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. . Parsloe, Jr., G. F. Clarke, Welsh Edwards, H. C. Ryner, Lingard, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
FESS O'DAY. Leading character by Mrs. D. P. Bowers.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
NOBODY'S SON, large collection of wild animals, living gorilla, and 300,000 curiosities.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A Berlin despatch sets forth the fact that Minister BANCROFT is negotiating for a new commercial treaty between the United States and the North German Confederation. The latest advices from Paris announce that great uneasiness prevails because of the activity in the arsenals and dockyards and the pressure brought to bear upon the Corps Legislatif for the passage of the army reorganization bill. The semi-official journals continue to make assertions as to the amicable relations of France and Prussia, and the *Epoque* announces the speedy issue of a Napoleonic manifesto, giving every evidence of the Emperor's desire for peace. The Fenian excitement in Great Britain has not yet died out, for another attack has been made upon a martello tower at Duncannon, in Waterford County, Ireland. The Government is about to commence a legal prosecution against the Dublin *Nation*, for the publication of seditious libels and inflammatory articles. The Fenian BARRATT (not Marratt) has, it is averred, been identified as the man who fired the fuse under the walls of the Clerkenwell prison. A Copenhagen dispatch announces the reference to a special committee of the Rigsdag of the resolution relative to the transfer of St. Thomas and St. John. A London telegram advises us that the latest news from Africa confirms all previously received reports of Dr. LIVINGSTONE'S safety.

CONGRESS.

Several petitions were presented in the Senate yesterday relative to the rights of American citizens abroad. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The joint resolution providing for the appointment of naval officers as foreign Consuls gave rise to a lengthy debate, at the conclusion of which the resolution was laid on the table. The resolution to permit PHILIP F. THOMAS, of Maryland, to take his seat as a Senator, was discussed, the debate taking a wide range, in which the reconstruction plans of Congress and the President were contrasted. Without concluding the discussion, the Senate went into Executive Session and shortly adjourned.

The regular business of the morning hour in the House was the call of States for bills and joint resolutions for reference. Among those introduced were several regarding the rights of American citizens abroad, one of them instructing the President to demand of the British Government an explanation regarding the arrest and execution of MICHAEL O'BRIEN, and demanding the recall of Minister ADAMS, who refused to interfere in his behalf. The Reconstruction bill was taken up for further debate, when Mr. PRUYN addressed the House in opposition to it, and was replied to by Mr. SCHOFIELD and others. After two hours debate Mr. BINGHAM moved the previous question, which was seconded. That gentleman having then the close of the debate, allotted a portion of his time to Mr. BUTLER, who spoke at considerable length. Mr. BINGHAM replied, but the House adjourned without coming to a vote on the bill.

GENERAL.

A prize fight which occurred on "Bloody Island," opposite St. Louis, on Sunday, between DENNIS REARDON and THOMAS MCCANN, aged respectively eighteen and seventeen years, resulted in the death of the latter. REARDON, and six other persons who were present, have been arrested, and held to await the action of the Coroner.

The Constitutional Convention yesterday had under consideration in Committee of the Whole the report of the Committee on Education. After an evening session, and without having disposed of the report, the Convention adjourned.

Mr. JOHN HENRY, of Charlotte, Va., the last survivor, save one, of the children of PATRICK HENRY, and the owner of the old family seat and burial place of the great orator, died at his residence at Red Hill on the 7th inst., in the 72d year of his age, of paralysis.

Gov. FENTON has appointed Hon. WM. MURRAY to the vacant Judgeship in the Sixth Judicial District, occasioned by the transfer of Hon. CHARLES MASON to the Court of Appeals.

In a sleigh race which took place on Saturday from Brunswick to Portland, Me., the winning horse made the distance of twenty-six miles in one hour and fifty-five minutes.

Both Houses of the State Legislature met last evening, but adjourned without transacting any business.

The change of Government in Japan will not, it is understood, effect the important treaties concluded last year with the Commissioners of the foreign Powers.

EDWIN WEED and MILES MURRAY, gamblers, have been arrested charged with the recent robbery of the Bank of the Republic. Bonds were found in their possession which have been identified as the property of the bank.

The trial of LAWRENCE EHRHART for the alleged murder of HERMANN GROS, on the 3d of October last, was commenced in the Brooklyn Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. The testimony of many witnesses was taken, and the case for the prosecution was closed.

An extensive fire occurred yesterday, by which the buildings Nos. 649 and 651 Broadway, occupied as stores by many different retail dealers, were seriously damaged. The total loss is nearly $30,000, for the most part covered by insurance.

The blind girl, 15 years old, daughter of Mrs. GAFFNEY, No. 26 Talman-street, Brooklyn, who was so seriously burned Saturday evening, died yesterday.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. Resolutions directing the Street Commissioner to cause the immediate removal of obstructions on Piers Nos. 14 and 15 North River, and at the foot of Forty-seventh-street, were laid over. Resolutions directing the furnishing of badges to each member of the Board, the refitting of the Chamber and Clerk's Office of the Board, and the appointment of an Assistant City Librarian, were laid over. The resolution directing that the widow of Councilman LONG be paid the salary due him was adopted.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday. A resolution directing the Street Commissioner to discontinue all proceedings for the removal of obstructions on Broadway, between Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, was referred. A petition from the Common Council to the Constitutional Convention was offered for adoption by Mr. GILMORE. The petition asks that the equal suffrage clause of the Constitution be submitted on a separate ballot, and that the Legislature be empowered to pass a law confiscating all houses used for purposes of prostitution.

In the Olympic Theatre case Judge E. DARWIN SMITH has rendered a decision in which the motion to remove the receiver, JOHN A. DUFF, is denied with costs. In the action of BOLLES, Receiver, vs. DUFF, the motion to revive the injunction is denied, and the order made by Judge BARNARD, on the 4th of September last, dissolving the injunction, is affirmed with costs.

The reports of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the matter of opening the new "Circle" and of the widening of Sixth-avenue, above Central Park, for the purpose of a "Boulevard," were submitted to the General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, for confirmation. Some objections were raised in behalf of property owners, and hence the decision was reserved.

A decree of divorce was granted by the Supreme Court, yesterday, Judge CARDOZA presiding, in the action entitled SARAH A. STERRY vs. CHAUNCEY STERRY. The custody of the children is awarded to the plaintiff.

Cotton was much less active yesterday, closing with a downward tendency. Breadstuffs were in rather better request, particularly Flour and Corn, the latter closing decidedly firmer. Provisions were moderately active at lower prices for Pork, and about steady rates for other articles. Groceries were in better demand and more confidently held. Rather liberal freight engagements were reported for Liverpool, nearly all by steamer at extreme figures.

Transactions at the live stock market, yesterday, were moderate, with fluctuating and uncertain prices. There was a bountiful supply of good cattle. The best lots were held at 18c.@19c. ℘ lb., net weight. A small number of extras were offered at figures—without weighing—which would be equivalent to 19c.@20c. ℘ lb., net weight. Most of the sales were made at about 15c.@17c. ℘ lb. The number of thin cattle, which usually sell for 10c.@12c., was not so large as usual. The demand for good cattle is active enough to take all the receipts. But there seems to be an effort to "bull up" prices above the figures where they can be easily maintained. The sheep trade is moderate. Really good sheep sell for 7c. ℘ lb., live weight. Common lots are taken slowly at 4½c. to 6c. ℘ lb., live weight. The supply is equal to the requirements of the trade. The inquiry for superior milkers at the cow market is only moderate, with prices easy and uncertain. Cows are sold at nearly all intermediate prices between $40 and $125 ℘ head.

General Grant.

We are glad to see that the Democratic newspapers at last profess to be perfectly satisfied as to Gen. GRANT'S political position. He has surrendered to Congress:—he has come out, openly and strongly, for the Radical policy; he has "joined hands" with the most extreme of the ultraists, and is henceforward no more to be feared as a Presidential candidate, than Mr. CHASE, or Gen. BUTLER, or any other man. This is the language of the Democratic Press, and it is supposed to bring great comfort to those who believe that political salvation is quite impossible outside the Democratic church.

In all this "the wish is father to the thought,"—father and mother both, for that matter, for, so far as we can see, it has no other parentage. Gen. GRANT has not made any political speeches. He has written no political letters. Nor has he had any long political conversations with enterprising correspondents of newspapers, who immediately spread his opinions and views, mixed with a good many of their own, before an admiring world. So far as we hear, he talks as little as ever, and contents himself with doing his duty, day by day, precisely as the laws require, according to the best of his judgment and ability.

The fuss made over his surrender of the War Department to Mr. STANTON is so absurd as to be ludicrous. It is this which is supposed to have identified him with the Radicals. It is the only thing cited by anybody in support of that pleasing theory. It had just about as much to do with Radicalism as it had with Mormonism. It was simply an act of obedience to the plain requirements of the law—only *that*, and nothing more. No man could have done either more or less than he did in that matter, without departing from the letter of the law and subjecting himself to its penalties. While Mr. STANTON was suspended from office Gen. GRANT was Secretary. The moment Mr. STANTON'S suspension ended, he became again Secretary, and Gen. GRANT had no more business in the office than any other man. He was not called on to resign,—for he had nothing to resign. He might, it is said, have given the keys of the Department to the President, leaving *him* to settle matters with Mr. STANTON;—but the President had no more to do with the keys of the War Department than with the keys of the Capitol;—and there was nothing to be settled with Mr. STANTON, for the Senate had terminated his suspension from office, and thus settled it all.

Gen. GRANT'S chances of the Presidency have not been affected in any way, most certainly they have not been damaged, by this incident. It simply adds another to the proofs his whole career has afforded, that he obeys the law, and is content with doing his duty. If he had been seeking the Presidency he might have managed to bring some very fine melo-dramatic effects out of this paltry personal wrangle.

Gen. GRANT will be President, if he is President at all, *because the country needs him*,—not because he wants the office, and still less because any political *party* wants him for its tool. Every day strengthens and deepens the conviction, with the great body of the people, that his election is a public necessity. Every day shows more and more clearly that parties cannot save the Union or restore peace to the country. Neither party has the confidence of the nation; and no mere party candidate,—no man thoroughly identified in opinion, action and interest, with either party,—can, as President, have that hold on the country which the emergency imperatively requires. We need a man who stands above mere parties,—whose impulses and aims have a higher source than party interest or party feeling, in whose loyalty, patriotism and disinterested devotion to the public good, the whole country feels a firm and unwavering faith. And this is precisely Gen. GRANT'S position. His enemies will, of course, seek to identify him in some way with some one of the political parties that contend for mastery of the nation's fate; *and none but his enemies will.* Such an identification would not only damage the prospects of his election, but would destroy in large measure his ability to be useful to the country in case he should be elected President. The more free he may be left to follow the course which his own judgment may point out, the greater will be his power to carry the nation through the troubles which surround it.

Reduction of Taxes—How to Afford the Greatest Relief.

The reduction which the Ways and Means Committee proposes to make in internal taxation becomes most tangible when contrasted with the amounts which have been realized from that source. In the last fiscal year they formed a total of two hundred and sixty-five millions, and in the year before upwards of three hundred and ten millions. By fixing the estimated maximum at a hundred and fifty millions, therefore, the reduction effected will be not less than a hundred and fifteen millions as compared with 1867, and a hundred and sixty millions as compared with 1866. The difference is sufficiently great in either case to show the terrible burden under which industry now staggers, and the impetus which its removal may be expected to impart to interests now stagnant, if not ruined. Should the proposition be adopted, the productive forces of the country will be altogether relieved from internal taxation, which will thenceforward be confined to the earnings of capital and articles and pursuits in no manner affecting the great body of the people.

Turning to the items which the Committee has selected as the future bases of internal revenue, we find that their aggregate yield last year was some millions less than the amount which Mr. WELLS proposes to derive from them, but several millions more than the amount specified by the Committee as its maximum estimate. A detailed comparison between the figures received and the figures estimated by Mr. WELLS, suggests points which should yet be considered carefully.

	Actual Receipts. Millions.	Estimated Receipts. Millions.
Spiritous liquors	29	50
Fermented liquors	5	6
Tobacco	19	20
Income and salaries	58	36
Gross receipts	7	7
Stamps	16	17
Special taxes	18	29
Legacies, &c.	2	2
Banks, railroad companies, &c.	10	13
Total	164	180

It will be seen that Mr. WELLS calculates that the revenue from distilled liquors may be nearly doubled, while reducing the tax from two dollars to fifty cents per gallon. As the Committee has not furnished the data on which it builds its estimate of a hundred and fifty millions from the sources specified, we have no means of determining the proportion which it is expected to derive from whisky. The whisky question is, however, one which should be decided on its merits, apart from its bearings upon general taxation. On the principle that the heaviest load belongs to articles in the category of luxuries, the Committee will probably assign to whisky the largest sum which the Department can hope to collect. All that can be obtained from it should be exacted; and if the tax is to be reduced it should be because no heavier rate can be collected. Are we to concede, then, that the present tax is impossible of collection? Are we to assume that the gigantic frauds which have been recently brought to light are inseparable from the revenue system? that the Internal Revenue Department is, in fact, incapable of holding in check the knavery of its officers, or of collecting for the Treasury the tax to which it is entitled? Mr. WELLS would answer these inquiries affirmatively on the ground that a tax of two dollars offers temptations so enormous that official virtue cannot hold out against them. But the collection of a fifty cent tax, or any tax, is equally dependent upon the efficiency and integrity of the individuals intrusted with the task; so that if the lesser tax may be relied upon, subject to these qualifying conditions, there seems no essential reason for despairing of the collection of a larger tax if the same qualifications be enforced.

It is admitted by the advocates of the fifty cent tax that the Revenue service must be reformed before the frauds now prevalent can be prevented. There will be no hope of fidelity, Mr. WELLS declares, until some measure akin to the Civil Service Bill of Mr. JENCKES be enacted. Then, and not till then, we may look for men capable of serving the Government efficiently and of resisting the overtures of rascally distillers. But might not a service thus reconstructed be trusted to collect the present tax? And is it expedient to throw away the chance of obtaining the larger revenue until other means of preventing fraud shall have been fairly tried? Taxing the stills to the extent of their capacity is an alternative that would certainly narrow the field of official rascality, and facilitate the use of checks that are now defied. At any rate, the importance of giving up nothing that can be kept in reference to whisky becomes manifest, when we remember that but for the frauds to which the Treasury is exposed, the income tax might be included in the taxes which it is proposed to abolish.

Even now a reduction of the charge upon incomes may be considered possible. Mr. WELLS' estimate exceeds by thirty millions the sum which the Committee suggests as a maximum, while the receipts from incomes are set down at only six millions more. On the other hand, it is safe to assume that the improved machinery of collection which is declared to be essential to the receipt of fifty millions from a fifty cent tax on whisky will not come into immediate operation. Congressional virtue must attain to a higher standard before it will have self-denial enough to substitute a system of training and merit for one of partisan patronage in the disposal of revenue offices. We think it probable, therefore, that the receipts from spirituous liquors will not at once rise to the point from which Mr. WELLS' schedule starts. A moderate allowance for the continuance of the incompetence if not the fraud which disgraces the revenue system would, however, still leave a margin of some millions available in favor of tax-payers; and it will be for the committee to say how this shall be applied.

Of the items in the Committee's list, none calls so forcibly for amendment as the income tax. In its present shape, it is one of the most clumsy and most odious features of a system at once unscientific and unjust. It is too inquisitorial to be tolerated a moment after the exigencies of the Treasury cease, while it is a more fruitful source of perjury than all other taxes put together. By discarding the distinction which exists between income from realized property, which is above contingencies, and income from labor and enterprise, which are fluctuating in their rewards and uncertain in their duration, it violates equity and confers advantages on the classes who need them least. The exemption is sufficiently large, but it also operates unevenly, and in favor of the wealthy. A comprehensive revision of the internal revenue system will embrace both points, though we hardly hope for it during the present session. One thing, however, the Committee may do without much labor, and with decided benefit to thousands. It may reduce the percentage of the tax, which, as now imposed, is more oppressive than any similar tax in any other country. A reduction from five to two-and-a-half per cent. does not seem impossible, in view of the estimated excess of receipts above the amount fixed by the Committee, especially if Mr. WELLS' reasonable suggestion, that the exemption of $1,000 shall apply only to incomes not above $2,000, be adopted as an accompaniment of the change.

Gov. Jenkins and Gen. Meade.

We publish elsewhere the correspondence between Gen. MEADE and Gov. JENKINS, of Georgia, which resulted in the removal of the latter from office.

The removal was made because the Governor, in the General's opinion, "failed to cooperate" with him in executing the Reconstruction laws of Congress; and the specific act in which this failure occurred was in his refusal to issue a warrant on the State Treasurer for the payment of the expenses of the Convention.

Gov. JENKINS, in his letter, gives at length and with great clearness his reasons for thus refusing. He says:

1. He holds office under the Constitution of the State of Georgia adopted in 1865, which he has sworn to support:—that Constitution forbids any payment of money except in pursuance of law;—meaning, thereby, as the Governor holds, *law* emanating from the law-making power established by that Constitution. There is no *such* law authorizing payment of the expenses of the Convention. Nor is the Convention held in pursuance of any State law, but under a law of Congress. But Congress has no right to appropriate money from the Treasury of any State, or to authorize any other body to do so.

2. He finds nothing in the Reconstruction acts themselves to authorize such a draft on the Treasury of the State. On the contrary those acts expressly direct that the Convention shall provide for its expenses by levying a tax upon the people for that express purpose.

3. In addition he says that the resources of the State will not authorize the payment required. If it is made, the State cannot pay its civil list and meet the interest on its public debt.

The letter is clear and not without cogency. Gen. MEADE, without entering upon the consideration of its argument, says he must insist on obedience to the Reconstruction acts of Congress, while the Governor "plainly denies them as having any binding force" on his action. This does not strike us as quite warranted by the Governor's letter. One of his strongest points against payment of the expenses of the Convention from the State Treasury is, that the Reconstruction acts expressly provide for payment of those expenses by levying a specific tax. But the General had the best of the argument in this, that he had the power to enforce it, which he did.

The Navy and the National Claims.

The British *Army and Navy Gazette* makes some sarcastic comments on the contrast between the increase in clamor, by a part of the American Press, "for prompt reparation from England," and the steady decrease in the fighting condition of our navy. It evidently thinks that if this contrast grows much more marked, it will become ludicrous; and it satirically pronounces Mr. WELLES' report "interesting," if this country be "resolved on the watchword—'cash for our claims, or reprisals.'"

The special application of this sarcasm is perhaps unimportant; but there is something worth thinking of in the general idea. It is now asserted that the *Canonicus* and *Passaic* class of monitors are among those which it is designed, under the joint resolution before Congress, to sell to foreign Governments. We doubt the practical wisdom of haste in this matter. It would sweep away a dozen iron-clads, which have proved their efficiency by good service in cruise or combat, from a navy that is none too large for the defence of our protracted coast line. We have about thirty iron-clads of a character which makes them better out of the service than in it; but our really available ones are few in number, and about half of these it is proposed, apparently, to sell.

The *Gazette's* reflection was based upon the Navy as it was last December; what the opinion will be of the officers whose professional organ it is, upon the effect of selling out, for a few millions, half our iron-clads, we shall probably learn, if the sale is consummated. It has already found "no cause for alarm in Mr. WELLES' report on any ground," and it will probably see as little cause in the resolution now proposed to Congress. Were it designed to fill up with better vessels the gap thus made in our floating defences, the matter would be different. But the object is to raise money, and that money is not to be devoted to the construction of new monitors. The time for preparation for battle is not when battle is joined, and it would take months of extraordinary work to get four iron-clads ready for service.

The monitors of the *Passaic* and *Canonicus* class need repairs, but are capable of them, and when these are made they are competent to serve in keeping the iron fleets of England and France from our coasts. It is hardly prudent to give up weapons of real worth till others can take their places. "It is remarkable," says the paper just quoted, "that the Americans do not build more monitors." We are not exactly in condition to do this; but in order not to be forced to do so, we must avoid selling such serviceable ones as we have.

We do not doubt that on any outbreak of hostilities, extraordinary energy would be manifested to get new iron-clads, and to bring the old ones into condition; but such energy might come too late. The question just now is rather the simple one of present security as against "raising the wind." The prestige of America is admitted; but a good and efficient navy in existence is a great help to diplomacy. Foreign countries can hardly be blamed for sluggishness in settling international questions, when each delay brings our navy down to a lower stratum of that indefinite condition called "a peace basis." At all events this last spectacle should rebuke the bullying and the demands to instantly substitute the sword for statesmanship, to which some journals invariably resort, in discussing international questions. We talk much about 20-inch guns, in the way of bravado, and yet have not a single one of that calibre afloat; and the iron-clad designed to carry the first pair of them, is left unfinished. We need not go to work on new monitors, but we had better keep those we have, until we get more.

MINOR TOPICS.

A correspondent of the *World* reports a long conversation which he recently sought, and had, with President JOHNSON. The interview was protracted, and the President expressed his opinions with very great force and freedom upon general politics, the action of Congress, &c., but uttered nothing very new. The correspondent finally came to the point and expressed a desire to know what the President intended to do, in case Congress, or the Supreme Court, or Mr. STANTON did so and so. The President informed him that he should wait until the specific case should arise and *then* determine what course his official duty required him to take. This was interesting, but scarcely satisfactory to the inquiring mind.

When the shipbuilding question came up in Congress lately, it was sought to make political capital out of the causes of its depression. But in other parts of the world, as well as in America, 1867 showed a remarkable falling off in this industry, and on the Mersey, the Thames, and the Clyde, as good authority declares, there was "dullness and depression hitherto almost unprecedented." Thousands of skilled artisans, we are told, have been wholly thrown out of employment, and "reduced to semi-starvation." In fact, of the 5,000 shipwrights now in Liverpool and Birkenhead, during the last twelve months, only about a fourth have had regular employment. Looking at such statistics, it is clear that other causes besides political ones—or at least besides American political causes—have interfered with the shipwright. And, unfortunate as it is that our own shipbuilding interests should suffer, a glance at the Glasgow and Liverpool papers will show far more depression among contractors and distress among mechanics than can be seen anywhere with us.

The latest dispatches about the Train affair at Queenstown, speak only of his detention, and of the search made for arms, &c., among his baggage. This looks as if he had not been arrested or imprisoned after all. A good deal of fine Congressional and other oratory, is likely to be spoiled, if this should turn out to be the whole of the affair.

It was a very significant warning which NAPOLEON gave to VICTOR EMMANUEL in ordering his Minister at Rome to attend the New-Year's *fete* of FRANCIS II., Ex-King of Naples. This royal exile still keeps up his pretensions to the Bourbon throne of the Kingdom of Sicily, now incorporated with the Italian monarchy. He maintains a certain royal state in the Farnese Palace at Rome, where he resides, and keeps around him a sort of court, with all the formalities of royalty. There have been frequent demonstrations in his favor in his former kingdom since his exile, and recently the streets of Naples were adorned with a proclamation calling on the people to rise in his behalf. The Pope patronizes him as far as he can, and helps to keep up his assumptions in every possible way. He constantly acts on the idea that he will yet be restored to his throne, and every sign of weakness or war in VICTOR EMMANUEL'S kingdom increases his hopes. NAPOLEON'S half recognition of him will help him greatly, while at the same time it furnishes a warning to Italy to beware of quarreling with France.

It is said that the lady known to the literary public as Gail Hamilton, says that the public welfare would be promoted by restricting the suffrage among men, rather than by extending it to women. That sounds very much as if she knew something of the subject she is talking about, which is more than can be said of a good many of both sexes who are discussing it.

South America is enjoying an almost unparalleled lull of tranquility at this moment. Save for the never-ending struggle on the Parana, and some petty broils here and there, the whole continent, from Panama to Patagonia, exhibits a degree of quiescence to which it has for years been a stranger. Spain has either abandoned or intermitted her designs on the Pacific coast. In the republics especially there is unwonted political peace. These republics can be divided into three general groups—those of the Pacific, of La Plata, and of the Gulf of Mexico and of Panama. All of these are enjoying unusual prosperity, material and political. In the Paris Exposition the contributions from South America attracted great attention, and gave great promise. The Glasgow *Morning Journal* tells us that out of 241 vessels lately built on the Clyde, 44 (nearly a fifth of the whole) were for South America. The London *Engineering* prophecies political quietness for the South American States, "the construction of piers, harbors, docks, railways, and the opening of boundless acres of fertile territory to the art of agriculture, cheaper food, an increase of mineral wealth, and a draining of the population from overpeopled countries, like Great Britain." This is rather a roseate view, such as history hardly warrants. But that a temporary bow of promise now bends over South America there is no doubt.

The shifting character of mining populations without permanent interest in their lands was never better shown than in the late decrease of the California State revenue derived from the tax on foreign miners. For many years past this tax has amounted to several hundreds of thousands of dollars; but last year, according to the report of the State Comptroller, fell to a little over $76,000. The tax was chiefly levied on the Chinese, who filled all the placer mining regions of the State. But since the amendments to the law have made it almost impossible to evade any of its provisions, the discovery of rich placer mines in Idaho and Montana have drawn thousands away from the northern counties, and the Pacific Railroad has taken about 15,000 of the almond-eyed into its more laborious but untaxable employment. The Chinese are industrious, but exceedingly penurious; they are patient if getting but little, but want to keep all they get; and, like all unsettled miners, they go in crowds from a good place to one that promises better.

Whatever may be thought of the wisdom of the *Commercial's* suggestion concerning the undesirableness of holding a State Convention to send delegates to Chicago so early as the 5th of February, it must be remembered that the Republican Convention has been fixed by the State Committee for that day. If Gen. GRANT'S Republican friends in this State are to be represented in the Republican National Convention, it must be by delegates to be appointed then and there. The Cooper Institute movement pretends to have no connection with any political party and can scarcely send delegates to a political Convention.

The French Emperor keeps his *ouvriers* well at work; he may never have heard of Dr. WATTS, but he knows too well what mischief Satan would find for idle Parisian hands to do. He lays down about eleven miles of gas-pipe every year; last year the already enormous and admirably constructed sewer-system of Paris was augmented by fifty miles more and the water-pipes had ninety miles added to them. New squares, new promenades, new parks, new streets, splendid nurseries, plantations and flower gardens are springing up on every side. And sitting where he does, no doubt he is right in all this lavish expenditure. The Parisians would certainly rather pay heavy taxes to beautify and secure their magnificent city, than to see their money going off in powder and shot for putting down street revolutions and storming barricades.

Fortunes were made a few years ago by sending grain to California; fortunes were made in San Francisco by receiving that imported grain and distributing it through the State. Fortunes now are made by *exporting* grain from San Francisco, and it is more than likely that some of the same merchants who were once engaged in bringing in grain are now engaged in carrying it out—thus reaping a double harvest. That is the way that agriculture moves in the Western world, where twenty years is usually space enough not only to found an empire, but to turn a Sahara into a garden like Lombardy. In Europe, ten years ago, they knew California only as the land of gold; already more California grain in value is sent to Europe than California gold. During 1867, as the San Francisco *Bulletin* tells us, $12,500,000 of flour and wheat were exported, including 161 full cargoes of wheat for Europe. The total value of the crop of grain throughout the State was greater than the value of the crop of gold. So much for the work of a single score of years. Gold has seen its best days in California. In relative productiveness it will fall in 1868 below its mark of 1867, and always lower each succeeding year. Wheat is to be the exportable wealth that takes its place, and for which gold must be paid. The *Alta California* says that during the coming season the cultivated area of the State will be doubled. Grain, not gold, is henceforth "king" in California.

The remarkable mortality among natural or illegitimate children is a topic agitating the Press very largely just now in America, England and France. The system of boarding them out for slow murder (that is about what it comes to) is alarmingly on the increase among the well-to-do in this country and England, as is evidenced by the cases that now and then rise to the surface, and are seen; while the advertisements of those willing to take "infants to board" tell a sure tale of the demand they propose to supply. In the late debate of the Corps Legislatif on the Emperor's new Army bill, M. JULES FAVRE made a tremendous point against the forced celibacy of so large a proportion of young Frenchmen, declaring that it must result in an increase of illegitimate births. And the sad condition of such children in France is shown by the fact that, in the Department of the Loire Inférieure the mortality among them is 90 per cent., and in the Eure-et-Loire 95 per cent. It is impossible for us to shut our eyes to these facts. They tell a common story, that of extravagance, celibacy, vice, and consequent degeneration. Where lies the remedy?

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

VERDI'S opera of "La Traviata" was given here last night. The caste was the same as heretofore, with the exception that Signor RANDOLPHI played the part of *Germont*. The gentleman has a beautifully sympathetic voice, and when he can command his voice sings well, but last night he was not successful in commanding it. Mme. LA GRANGE was excellent, and of the other artists it is unnecessary to speak, having spoken of them so recently. The performance was in every way acceptable.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

The "Grand Duchess," with her retinue—which includes not only *Fritz*, but the entire population of New-York—returned to us last night. She had necessarily a vast reception. The house was crowded to its greatest capacity. Beyond this part it is hardly necessary to record anything else. Mlle. TOSTEE was in admirable voice, and by her delicate tact in acting and perfect knowledge of the music, revived the sensation which she created here when she first assumed the part of the lady of *Geroldstein*.

Theatrical.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE WONDER.

Mrs. CENTLIVRE'S comedy of "The Wonder," acted here last night for the first time this season, is one of those old-fashioned five-act plays which, being performed with vivacity, slips by as if it were a two-act comedietta. The piece does not awaken any sort of violent emotion, but the audience is insensibly amused throughout and quietly forgets the flight of time. In the character of *Don Felix*, Mr. LESTER WALLACK has all scope for his habitual play of expression and animation of gesture. To the personation of these "gallants" of old comedy, Mr. WALLACK brings advantages in a certain fervor and chivalrousness of manner, particularly when he is acting with women, which stand him in excellent stead, and which robs such an old-fashioned hero as *Don Felix*, of half his hollowness and half his tawdriness. The applause which followed Mr. WALLACK throughout the performance last evening, was unanimous and most frequent. It is a long while also since the part of *Donna Violante* has had such a spirited presentation as Miss ROSE ETTINGE created for it last evening. Miss ETTINGE'S animation, grace and refinement of bearing are fitted most intimately to the nature of this volatile Spanish beauty. Her quick play of expression and unflagging vivacity of gesture—the feeling which kindled her face and breathed in her voice, as the play progressed—now of love and pride, anon of mortified affection and eagerness for revenge, and then of compunction struggling with passion—afforded so many lessons to the *Donna Violantes* we have lately seen, of the right color that should be given to the part. The variations made by Miss ETTINGE in the dressing of the character, or by Mr. WALLACK and Miss ETTINGE in the action of their scenes, all helped its freshness and effectiveness. Miss GANNON played the part of the maid *Flora* with all the archness of her very familiar manner, and Miss RANOE in the character of *Isabella* exhibited as much feminine grace and fervor as are reconcilable with an over-elaboration that runs into most studied affectation where sincerity and earnestness are most wanted. Mr. YOUNG'S *Lissardo*, and Mr. STODDART'S *Gibby*, were both excellent in their respective styles; but the style of the latter inclines rather too much to the exaggerative. The scenery and mounting of the play are throughout excellent. "The Wonder" will be repeated on Wednesday evening; to-night the "Captain of the Watch," and "Woodcock's Little Game."

THE NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

The entertainments at the circus have been rendered more than usually attractive of late by the introduction of several novel and ingenious feats of horsemanship and gymnastics. The manager has the good sense to vary his programme so judiciously that we never receive that impression of sameness which makes most circus performances so wearisome. He lays under large contribution that inventiveness which in circus matters is almost exclusively French. English and American "riders" invent nothing, although they master everything in which their French comrades show them the way. Miss LOUILLE WATSON, an equestrienne from London, was introduced to the audience here last evening in a graceful and fearless performance on horseback. Her method was full of spirit, and her actions replete with variety. Her performance was not only expert and precise, but was given with that air of ease and self-reliance, without which these feminine "acts" are productive of more pain than pleasure to the spectators. Mr. DUTTON'S skillful act of horsemanship, Mr. LEOPOLD'S fantastic and extraordinary muscular contortions, and the strange composure and intelligence of the learned ponies, *Lavinia* and *Minna*, are to be classed among the most attractive incidents of the present programme. The Brothers DENZER go through some grotesque and remarkable acrobatic feats, and there is a good clown—JOE PENTLAND—whose humor savors of the old drollery of the ring, and is "very excellent fooling." Altogether, for young folks, or old ones who are still young enough to like the circus, we can recommend the clean, warm and well-appointed New-York Circus.

Masked Ball of the Cercle de l'Harmonie.

The Cercle Français de l'Harmonie, whose carnival reunions last year were among the most notable and enjoyable events of the ball season, will give their grand *bal masqué* at the Academy of Music, Thursday. There will be introduced, during the progress of the affair, some very novel features. Several gorgeous processions, too, will be had, and the troupe of Japanese performers, under the leadership of HA-YA-TA-KEE will execute some national dances. The music, which is to be almost exclusively Offenbachian, is to be discoursed by an orchestra numbering one hundred musicians, and the dancing will be carried on with the spirit prevalent at all the gatherings of our Gallic residents. The success of the reunions of the Cercle in the past is a guarantee that its members will secure a full share of enjoyment to their guests on Thursday night.

VIRGINIA.

An Impending Crisis—Ruin, Destitution and Starvation—Proceedings of the Convention.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Jan. 18, 1867.

The Convention wastes its time and the money of the State in discussing rules of order, in personalities and puerile debates, while every interest in the State is suffering from neglect, and we are gravitating toward general bankruptcy and ruin, and standing upon the verge of destitution and starvation. Our most substantial business men are doubted, and a commercial panic is openly spoken of on the street corners as an event that may occur at any moment. And what is to prevent it? Our farmers only made half crops, and they have long since found their way to market and been disposed of, and there is nothing left to keep traffic in motion. The producers in the country have neither money nor produce, and the consumers in the towns are out of money and out of place also, and the merchants "go out the streets." Dark as the present is the future looks still blacker. The clouds that lower over Richmond are thick and heavy and threatening, and I fear that they have no silver linings for us. The Radicals are clamorous, too, that all debts contracted prior to April, 1865, shall be declared null and void, and threaten to vote down the Constitution unless it repudiates them as a measure of just relief. The Conservatives, also, want their *ante-bellum* debts repudiated, as they were based upon negro property, and there is a demand, too, that the State bonds shall be scaled or repudiated. Assailed by these clamorous demands from the whites, on the one side, it is met on the other with threats from the negroes, that unless the most radical provisions are incorporated in the constitution, providing for negro suffrage, and the perfect equality, social and political, of the races,—they will repudiate the work of the Convention. The pressure is heavy on all sides—and still they are fiddling. They exhausted the entire day in the discussion of the very "important question" of holding night sessions. This is the twenty-seventh active day of the session, and yet they have not adopted on its third reading a single article of the Constitution. Each member, black and white, seems to be desirous of having his ideas put on record by the stenographer. He wishes to go down to immortality in the debates,—that admiring posterity may class him with HENRY and WIRT, with MARSHALL and MASON.

Mr. PARR, in view of these facts, offered to-day, a very sensible resolution, providing for the appointment of a committee to take up the old Constitution as a whole, and report it to the Convention with the necessary amendments for action. He proposed this course to accelerate matters, and to bring the session to a close as soon as possible. It is a good idea. But few amendments are necessary to the old instrument,—and these might be made as the sections are read,—without debate. I hope it will be adopted, and the work finished.

A great number of resolutions were offered and referred. Among them was one from LEWIS LINDSEY, the negro member who represents the proud aristocracy of Richmond, providing for the incorporation of the Civil Rights Bill into the Constitution, and giving to *all persons* equal rights and privileges to all public institutions, incorporated companies, or public places, where licenses or charters are granted under the laws of Virginia. This is intended of course to admit the blacks to theatres, saloons, hotels, railroad cars, steamboats, &c., on an equality with the whites.

A colored delegate presented a resolution providing for the appointment of a State geologist, to discover and develop the rich mineral resources of the State.

Another resolution declaring most of the white officers disloyal, and asking Congress to pass a law to remove from office all persons who cannot take the Test Oath, and to allow civil suits to be brought in the United States Courts—alleging as a reason therefor that Union men cannot obtain justice in the State courts, which is simply untrue.

JOE COX, another black representative of Richmond, proposed an oath of registration, by which the party offering to register is required to swear that he is not excluded from registering by any clause in the constitution; that he will never counsel or aid the secession of Virginia; that he accepts the civil and political equality of all men; that he will not attempt to deprive any person, of whatever race, color or previous condition, of any civil or political right, privilege or immunity enjoyed by any other class of men; and that he will not in any way injure any person or persons on account of past or present support of the Government of the United States, or the principles of the political equality of all men, or for affiliation with any political party.

Mr. WILLIAMS proposed to instruct the Committee on Taxation to set apart the oyster tax for purposes of education; while Mr. NORTON (negro) presented a petition from the oystermen, asking that the Legislature be prohibited from taxing oysters. KAPPA.

Unfounded Apprehensions.

From the Providence Journal.

The apprehension that the Supreme Court will decide again[illegible] unconstitutionality of some portions of the [illegible]construction act is *borrowing trouble a great way ahead*. There is no case before the Court, involving that question, that can come up for argument in the regular order, within less than two years. A rule, not long since adopted by the Court, forbids any case from being advanced, in its order, *unless it be a case in which the Government is interested, and at the request of the Government*. A motion is pending before the Court to advance this case. The motion is made, not by the Government, but by the other party. The Attorney-General having declined to act in the case, inasmuch as he had advised the President against its constitutionality, Hon. LYMAN TRUMBULL, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the Senate, has, at the request of Gen. GRANT, then Secretary of War *ad interim*, undertaken the management of it on the part of the Government. There is no reasonable probability that this case will be reached for a considerable time. The Court will not be eager to volunteer a political judgment in advance of its order, and called for in the interest of agitation. Nor can the rumors of the judgment of the Court, in a case not argued, be founded on any authentic authority. The Judges of that high tribunal are not in the habit of giving to the public their opinions, in advance of official announcement, even after argument. Certainly they are not in the habit of forming their opinions before argument. These rumors may, or may not, be correct; *they are certainly unauthorized, and at best only guesses, with the probabilities against their correctness.*

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

A Week of Excitement—The War Department Question—The Supreme Court Bill—Dickens Coming—Parties, Receptions and Amusements.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 18, 1868.

The "situation" to-night is very calm and serene, after a week of chaotic excitement, almost unparalleled since the last week of the war. Looked back upon now it seems surprising that rumor and excitement should have reached that pitch of absurdity which they actually did obtain. As is always the case, there was nothing so ridiculous but it found credence with many whose sense of propriety ought to have led them to think better things of all concerned. Even so late as last night dignified (?) members of Congress were eagerly retailing the statement that the President yesterday smashed a chair over GRANT's head, and even this came very near causing certain well-balanced journalists to leave Speaker COLFAX's pleasant reception, and go in search of the pieces of the chair. But they didn't. Gen. GRANT and the President did not meet at all on Friday, and I take the liberty of saying that however much they may have differed on various questions of law and policy, their interviews have always been entirely civil, dignified and courteous. No one who knows anything about their intercourse will make any other statement.

THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY STANTON.

Speculation, of course, is still rife as to the future action of the President and Mr. STANTON. The adherents of the former are still giving out ominous intimations that he will do something which will ignore and reduce Mr. STANTON's position. If he does, it must be confined to his personal intercourse with that gentleman, because there is no way to ignore him as Secretary of War, which position he holds by virtue of a recognized law, without stopping the machinery of the Government to a serious extent. Probably Mr. JOHNSON will not invite the Secretary of War to his Cabinet meetings, and there is no law compelling Mr. STANTON to attend, if he does not wish to, even if he is invited. Mr. STANTON is not in the habit of thrusting himself into the President's society without invitation, it not being of that congenial and fascinating character which is apt to attract those who are not obliged to visit the White House except on business. So it is probable that Mr. STANTON can stand it, if the President can.

As to Mr. STANTON's future course, there are yet no developments. Of all men, he keeps his own counsel closest. And you may take *cum grano salis* all reports that are not backed up by his official action. It is true, that some of the Republican members of Congress have urged him not to resign, but they are chiefly those who desire to promote bitterness of feeling and angry contention between the President and Congress, and its supporters. Many Republicans refused to sign the memorial the other day requesting Mr. STANTON not to resign, because they looked upon the matter as none of their business—as concerning Mr. STANTON himself more than any one else, and, furthermore, that there might be reasons why Mr. STANTON should desire to retire at an early day, which he should be left free to consider. If any course can be conjectured for Mr. STANTON which it may seem likely he will adopt it is, that he will retain his position only long enough to enable the President to send in the name of a successor, whom the Senate will confirm, with the knowledge that Mr. STANTON is anxious to retire when he can do so without putting in jeopardy the important interests of the country which depend upon a loyal and faithful administration of the War Office.

THE SUPREME COURT BILL.

In regard to the legislation before Congress I can assure the readers of the TIMES that the Supreme Court bill passed by the House will be so treated in the Senate as to divest the matter of all partisan bias, and put it upon its merits as a legal and constitutional measure alone. As a purely legal question, there are many Democratic lawyers here who believe it sound in principle and desirable in practice. The Senate Judiciary Committee now have the bill in their charge, but will not report it until the Court fully disposes of the only case now before it which directly involves the question of the constitutionality of the Reconstruction act, that of *ex-parte* MCARDLE. A motion to bring forward this case on the docket is now pending, and if decided adversely will put off its hearing so long that the Reconstruction acts will be valid or invalid through their own operation before it can be decided.

MR. DICKENS' READINGS.

From political to literary and social matters, it may be mentioned that the indefatigable DOLBY has been here, and we are to have DICKENS four nights the first week in February—the 3d, 4th, 6th and 7th. The readings announced are, first night, *Christmas Carol* and *Trial from Pickwick;* second, *David Copperfield* and *Mr. Bob Sawyer's Party;* third, *Dr. Marigold* and *Trial from Pickwick;* fourth, *Nicholas Nickleby* (Squeers' school) and *Boots at the Holly Tree Inn.* The largest Hall (Carroll) in the city, seating 1,300 people, has been engaged and the price of tickets has been fixed at $3, or $12 for the course.

PORTRAITS OF MR. DICKENS AND GEN. GRANT.

GURNEY's picture of DICKENS is already on sale and finds many buyers. GURNEY & SON also have on exhibition here, at Willard's, their superb chromo-lithograph of Gen. GRANT recently noticed at length in the TIMES. It is conceded by all to be the best likeness extant, and many orders have been given for it.

COGSWELL's fine group picture of "Grant and His Family" is still on exhibition at the artist's studio, No. 486 Twelfth-street. LITTLEFIELD, whose line engraving of Gen. GRANT, has met with such a favorable reception, is painting a full-length portrait of the General.

WINTER FESTIVITIES.

As to society, the gay season is now fully inaugurated, and there is scarcely a night that does not bring one or more receptions or parties. The President's daughters lead off on Monday evenings with their receptions at the White House, which are proving very agreeable; Gen. GRANT has announced that he will meet his friends informally on two occasions during the season, one of which transpired during the week, and the other occurs Feb. 5. He has adopted the practice on these occasions of not issuing cards of invitation, and the result is more comfort and pleasure at both his public and private entertainments. The Postmaster-General and Mrs. RANDALL have announced another "at home" for the 23d. Mrs. Senator MORGAN is giving a series of weekly *soirees dansante*, to which a large circle of her friends are invited, and which are, in every respect, the most enjoyable of the season. Speaker COLFAX and family are gracefully at home every Friday evening. He is also giving a series of dinner parties to members of Congress, alternating with one member from each State. Judge-Advocate-General HOLT dined the Tennessee delegation in Congress and a few other friends on Thursday evening, and Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD, of New-York, will entertain Gen. SHERMAN and some others on Tuesday evening next. Secretaries MCCULLOCH and WELLES will commence their evening receptions early in February. Secretary and Mrs. STANTON will not entertain this Winter.

AMUSEMENTS.

As to amusements, Washington has a surfeit. BROUGHAM is at the National; the Davenport and Wallack combination at Wall's Opera House; next week MARETZEK and GROVER's combined troupe in oratorio and concert at Metzerott Hall; and BATEMAN's French opera troupe to follow BROUGHAM at the National in the "Grand Duchess of Gerolstein" on the 27th. OMEGA.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Jan. 20.

THE NEW RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

In the House the Reconstruction bill came up after the morning hour, and after a little parley Mr. BINGHAM agreed to let the debate go on until 3 o'clock, when he would move the previous question. Accordingly it was continued by Messrs. PRUYN of New-York, SCOFIELD of Pennsylvania, PHELPS of Maryland, KOONTZ of Pennsylvania, and others. At 3:20 o'clock the previous question was ordered, and Mr. BINGHAM yielded thirty minutes of his hour to Gen. BUTLER, who spoke in favor of the bill, and thought it would be a great deal better if he was permitted to amend it. Mr. BINGHAM then took the floor to close the debate, and if the hall of the House ever resounded with classical eloquence and brilliant rhetoric it did for the thirty minutes during which he held the floor. Mr. BINGHAM has a high reputation as the most brilliant extemporaneous speaker in Congress, and he won fresh laurels to-day. For vigor of expression, for force of argument, for eloquent similies, for apt quotations and classical illustration, it exceeded any speech heard in Congress for many months. The House was in wrapt attention throughout, members gathering around in most respectful attention. The spectators in the galleries leaned forward and listened with breathless silence, and the scene, all in all, was such an one as seldom occurs in either House of Congress in these days of heated and defensive debate. At its close there was a universal expression of admiration from all quarters, even from his political opponents.

A vote was now generally looked for, but Gen. BUTLER moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the main question was ordered, so that he might get in an amendment. The yeas and nays were ordered on this, pending which a motion to adjourn was made, and the hour being late, and the prospect of another hour being consumed in dilatory motions, an adjournment was carried by general consent, and the bill will come up to-morrow morning as unfinished business, taking precedence of the morning hour.

Among Mr. BINGHAM's listeners to-day was Lieut.-Gov. WOODFORD, of New-York, who was on the floor of the House.

PAY OF MEMBERS.

Hon. CHESTER D. HUBBARD, of West Virginia, one of the few members who returned to the Treasury the increased compensation voted by the Thirty-ninth Congress, to-day introduced a joint resolution fixing the pay of members at $4,000 per annum and mileage at ten cents per mile for each session. This measure would be a measure of retrenchment to the extent of $300,000 per annum if adopted.

SENATOR THOMAS, OF MARYLAND.

The proceedings in Congress to-day were devoid of results, though quite interesting, especially in the House. The Senate had up the case of Senator THOMAS, of Maryland, and after discussing it for several hours, went into Executive Session, but only confirmed two unimportant appointments.

GEN. GRANT IN RICHMOND.

Gen. GRANT, accompanied by Gov. FISH, of Louisiana, and Bishop MCILVAINE, left here for Richmond to-day to attend to a business meeting of the Trustees of the Peabody Institute. He expects to return to-morrow.

THE SURRAT CASE.

The Surratt case was docketed in the Supreme Court of the district to-day for trial on the 24th prox., when, it is understood, Chief-Justice CARTTER will preside. LEVI BLACK, of Pennsylvania, has been retained as senior counsel for the defence, in place of JOSEPH BRADLEY, Sr., who, it will be remembered, was debarred for his conduct during the last trial. Judge PIERREPONT has been retained by the Government, and will be assisted by Hon. A. G. RIDDLE.

Mr. MERRICK, the junior counsel for the defence, appeared in court to-day, in answer to a notification from District-Attorney CARRINGTON that the docket of murder cases would be arranged. He said that he would be ready at the appointed time, and that he should have called the Court's attention to the case himself had he not believed that after so full, protracted and expensive an investigation as had taken place in the case, and in view of the result in which it had terminated, the Government would discharge the prisoner without further examination, and did not now see why he would not then be prepared for the trial, unless it should be owing to the professional engagements of Judge BLACK which had been previously entered into and from which it was possible the Judge might not be able to relieve himself. He then asked if the case of WM. CLEAVER, one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution, who has been indicted and tried for murder, but who has since been released on bail on a motion for a new trial, had not been entered for trial. Mr. MERRICK then stated in point of time CLEAVER's case was entitled to priority over SURRATT's, and he had supposed, as a matter of course, that case would be tried first. The District-Attorney, interrupting Mr. MERRICK, said the order of cases was a matter for him and not for SURRATT's counsel. Mr. MERRICK replied that he had called the attention of the Court to this fact for the reason that the District-Attorney had stated that all the murder cases in the court had been assigned for some particular day. While CLEAVER had been indicted before SURRATT, he thought it was somewhat singular that his case should have been omitted from the assignment. The District-Attorney replied that CLEAVER had been found guilty of manslaughter only that the Court had admitted him to bail, thus showing that they treated the offence as simply manslaughter and did not regard it as a case of murder, and that it was his business to fix the order of cases.

It will be remembered that CLEAVER's evidence fixed beyond doubt the fact of the presence of SURRATT in Washington on the day of Mr. LINCOLN's assassination, as it included details of a conversation which transpired between them during the afternoon of that day. After further argument, the case was dropped with the understanding that the trial should commence on Monday, the 24th of February, unless something intervenes to prevent it.

PRESENTATION TO GEN. SHERMAN.

Invitations have been issued to a number of notable persons, including Gen. GRANT, President JOHNSON and Secretary STANTON, to witness the presentation of a watch worn by ROGER SHERMAN when he signed the Declaration of Independence to Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN, which occurs to-morrow evening, at the residence of Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD, of the Troy District.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Jan. 20.

FAMINE IN TUNIS.

Mr. G. W. HEAP, the United States Consul at Tunis, writes to Secretary SEWARD, under date of Dec. 20, as follows:

SIR: I regret to report that since my last the sufferings of this population, from famine and the inclemency of the weather, have frightfully increased. A few days since one hundred and nine persons died of starvation in the streets of the city, and I was informed by a gentleman that while on his way from the Goletta to Tunis he found the bodies of three Arabs on the road. The greatest mortality in the city from hunger and cold, was on the 10th inst., when, I am informed, it reached one hundred and forty-two. The news from the interior is equally distressing. It is impossible to obtain even and approximate estimate of the number who perish daily from starvation in all parts of the Regency, but it is known to be very great. Supplies of grain have reached here, but thousands have not the means of purchasing it. Notwithstanding the rains, which promise to give abundant crops, large tracts of land remain untilled for the want of cattle or seed grain. The price of wheat is $3 per bushel, and of barley $1 50.

Arab women offer their children to Christians for a few coppers to purchase bread. This stricken people bear their misery with patience and resignation. I hear of no disorder or disturbance. Men, women and children lie literally starving a few yards from the provision stalls, gazing with wistful eyes on the coveted food; yet they commit no act of violence or scarcely of pilfering.

Among the Christians, who number upward of ten thousand in the city and its environs, there is much poverty and suffering, but they receive some relief. The Jewish population is about twenty thousand. The richer members of this persuasion have done more for the relief of their poor than all the other inhabitants combined have done for theirs.

The Mahommedans alone view the sufferings of their brethren with stoical apathy or indifference. They look upon it as a dispensation of Providence, which it would be useless, perhaps sinful to mitigate. Their fanaticism is made a ready apology for their avarice. A feeble effort was made recently to give food and shelter to the Mahommedan poor, but the relief so grudgingly offered was totally inadequate.

A Moorish hospital, richly endowed, receives the corpses picked up each morning in the streets to prepare them for burial, but refuses admission to the living. Children scarcely able to walk are found wandering in the streets, crying for food, their parents having died or forsaken them. Many are sheltered and fed by charitable Christians. The scenes daily witnessed in the streets are distressing in the extreme.

REVENUE SYSTEMS AND STATISTICS.

Special Commissioner of the Revenue WELLS has added supplementary statistics to his report recently laid before Congress, in which he reviews the revenue systems of Great Britain, France and Northern Germany by way of contrast to our own. He shows that according to ancient constitutional doctrine and practice no money can be voted by the British Parliament for any purpose whatsoever, except at the demand and upon the responsibility of Ministers of the Crown. It appears that for a period of nine years the actual payments out of the Exchequer has in consequence not been more or less than about one and one-fourth per centum. Another table shows that during the fiscal year ending with June last the aggregate sales by the classes named in the several States and Territories were in round numbers as follows: Wholesale dealers nearly $6,250,000; wholesale liquor dealers, $609,000,000; retail dealers, $2,457,000,000; retail liquor dealers, $1,483,000,000; sales of merchandise by auctioneers, $240,000,000; sales of merchandise by commercial brokers, $830,000,000; total, nearly $12,000,000,000.

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

The Secretary of the Treasury, to-day, sent a communication to the Senate in reply to a resolution of that body, in relation to the action of the Department with reference to captured and abandoned property. The Secretary says:

"Releases of miscellaneous property, other than cotton, have been small in amount; household furniture, family relics, books, &c., generally taken by military order for temporary use, and subsequently transferred to Treasury agents, were ordered to be restored to the original owners by the Secretary's circular letter of Sept. 6, 1865, whenever the conditions named therein were complied with. In one case, that of LEWIS WASHINGTON, the household furniture having been sold at auction by mistake of the Treasury agent, the proceeds of all, amounting to $1,162, were restored in lieu of the furniture. In compliance with a sub-committee of the joint Committee on Retrenchment, dated April 4, 1867, no release of property held as captured or abandoned has been since made, nor claims in connection therewith paid, except for expenses in collecting the property in the interval of a month between the report of the Senate and the request of Committee on Retrenchment, claims to the amount of $7,126 were allowed. One compromise, however, has been made in the case of a suit pending against the United States in the United States Circuit Court of New-York, known as the Dennistown cotton case. The agent of the United States was under a replevin bond in this case of $400,000, which amount of money the Government deposited in the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York. As this cotton was not ostensibly the property of the late rebel Government, nor captured nor abandoned, but was alleged to have been purchased legally after the close of the rebellion, from a foreign firm, by DENNISTOWN, WOOD & Co., of New-York, it was thought advisable by eminent counsel to pay the sum of $53,000 for a final settlement, and release the money on deposit. It was the opinion of his predecessor in office that it was not only the right but the duty of the Treasury Department to examine the facts in relation to all property coming into the hands of its agents; and if it appeared that the same had been taken in violation of law, to restore it or its proceeds to its owners. The rule as adopted by them was sufficiently broad to authorize them to adjudicate the title of property taken by the army or navy, and turned over to agents of the Treasury Department. But after the capture of Savannah and of the large amounts of cotton therein, the Attorney-General gave the Department this opinion, that all questions arising with reference to the property taken by the military authorities could be adjudicated only in the Court of Claims, which opinion has since governed the action of the Department as to cases considered fairly within the province of the same.

In relation, however, to cotton or other property taken possession of by Treasury agents without military assistance or intervention, the Secretary has followed the practice of his predecessors, and has investigated the circumstances of the seizures, and if it has appeared in any case that the property was not rightfully subject to seizure, he has restored the same or its proceeds to its lawful owners.

The Secretary submits the correspondence between the Department and the officers of the Court of Claims in relation to judgments rendered by that Court in the Cotton cases. Judgments to the amount of $131,450 having been rendered by the Court in favor of claimants of cotton taken by the military forces during the rebellion, the Secretary deemed it his duty on account of the importance of the questions which had arisen, and of the large amounts involved in similar cases to follow, to endeavor to secure appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States. Motions being duly made for this purpose, the Court of Claims declared that no right of appeal to the Supreme Court existed by statute in this class of cases, and refused to allow the appeal. Being called upon, therefore, in pursuance of law to pay the judgments, he submitted the question to the First Comptroller of the Treasury, who advised that the decisions were not conclusive as to the net proceeds remaining in the Treasury, of any specific purpose, and that it was his duty to ascertain the exact amount thereof before paying the judgments, knowing that the calculations made by the Court were based upon the deposition of an agent whose accounts have not been officially examined and passed. I revised them, to make them conform to the official statement, and in all cases paid what was ascertained to be due, as nearly as possible.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Monday, Jan. 20.

In the Convention, to-day, resolutions were adopted asking Congress to continue the Freedmen's Bureau until reconstruction is completed; to appoint a committee to wait upon and urge Gen. GILLEM to issue an order prohibiting the Sheriffs of the State from enforcing any sales under execution until further orders.

A lengthy ordinance on Elections and qualifications of officers and others was offered and referred to Committee on Suffrage. The following are the principal features: At an election held by the people under this Constitution, or in pursuance of any law of the States, or under any ordinance, or by-law of the municipal corporation, no person shall be deemed qualified to vote who has ever been in armed hostility against the United States or the authorities thereof, ever given aid comfort, countenance or support to persons engaged in such hostility, or ever in any manner adhered to the enemies thereof, foreign or domestic, either by contributing aid to them by unlawfully sending within their lines money, goods or letters of information; ever disloyally held communication with such enemies; ever advised or aided any persons to enter the service of such enemies; ever by open act or word declared adherence to the cause of such enemies or desired their triumph over the armies of the United States; ever, except under overpowering compulsion, submitted to the authority or been in the service of the so-called Confederate States of America, or purposed adhering to said States or the armies thereof; ever left his State for the purpose of avoiding enrollment and draft into the military service of the United States; ever, in order to escape performance of duty in the military of this State, enrolled himself or caused himself to be enrolled as a disloyal sympathiser; or, having even voted at any election held by the people of this State or any other of the United States; or, having held office in this State or in any of the United States, shall thereafter have sought and received, under the claim of allegiance, protection from any foreign Government through any Consul or other officer thereof, in order to secure exemption from military duty in the Army of the United States; nor shall any such person be capable of holding in this State any office of trust and profit under its authority, or of being an officer, councillor or manager of any public corporation now existing or hereafter established by its authority, of acting as a Professor or teacher in any educational institution, common school or other school sustained in whole or in part by funds provided by law.

Every elector shall take and subscribe to the following oath, to be known as the oath of loyalty, but taking said oath will not be deemed conclusive evidence of the person to vote, be registered as a voter:

"I, ——, swear that I am well acquainted with the terms of the third section of the article of the Constitution of Mississippi, adopted in the year 1868; have carefully considered the same; have not directly or indirectly done any of the acts in said section specified; have always been truly and loyally on the side of the United States against the enemies thereof, foreign and domestic; will always bear true faith and unqualified allegiance thereto; will support the Constitution and laws thereof as the supreme law of the land, any law ordinance of my State to the contrary notwithstanding; will always to the best of my ability protect and defend the Union of the United States, not allow the same to be broken up or destroyed, or the Government thereof to be destroyed or overthrown under any circumstances, if in my power to prevent; will always discountenance and oppose all combinations, plans or efforts having for their object the dissolution of the Government; will always in word or deed demean myself as a loyal and faithful citizen of the United States; will support said Constitution of said State of Mississippi, I accept the civil and political equality of all men; agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons on account of race, color or previous condition, of political, religious or civil rights, or of the privileges and immunities enjoyed by any other class of men. I make this oath without any mental reservation or evasion, and hold it to be binding upon me.

After the adoption of the Constitution all State, county and municipal officers, members of the General Assembly and Judges shall subscribe to said oath in every Court. Any person who shall be summoned to serve on the Grand or Petit Jury shall take said oath in open court. Any person refusing shall not serve as jurors. Any person exercising functions specified without having taken the oath of loyalty on conviction thereof be punished with a fine of not less than $500, or imprisonment in the county jail for not less than six months or both. Whoever takes said oath falsely shall on conviction thereof be adjudged guilty of perjury and punished with imprisonment in the Penitentiary for not less than two years.

Every male citizen of the United States, without regard to race or color, over 21 years of age, not disqualified under the provisions of this Constitution, having complied with the law in other respects, is a qualified elector.

The South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 20.

The Constitutional Convention was occupied to-day in receiving and hearing resolutions, all of which were referred to the proper committees.

The first important subject to come before the Convention will probably be the report of the Committee on providing for the payment of the members and officers.

Among the resolutions presented, one proposes that all State institutions such as universities, public schools and colleges shall throw open their doors to negroes.

Another resolution declares that negroes should be admitted to all hotels and places of public entertainment on the same terms as whites.

Proposals to relieve the people from indebtedness are abundant.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Jan. 20.

In the Convention to-day among the resolutions offered was one for disfranchising ex-Members of Congress and all State and city officers, from the Governor down to policemen. It was laid over.

The eighth section of the Bill of Rights was adopted after the defeat of an amendment declaring suffrage inherent.

An amendment was offered to the Bill of Rights, Saturday, declaring Virginia a coequal member of the General Government and entitled to all the benefits, and subject to all the burdens, as other States, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, Jan. 20.

The Convention to-day adopted two additional sections of the Bill of Rights, and refused to suspend the rules to consider a resolution asking Gen. MEADE to remove the Sheriffs, who had made sale of property in defiance of the Relief Ordinance. The Convention then adjourned.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Monday, Jan. 20.

In Convention to-day a motion was adopted suspending payment of sundry warrants issued for the settlement of stationery bills, until the question of extravagance and extortion can be investigated.

Articles 83 and 84 were adopted under the head of Judiciary Department.

NEW-YORK.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE..ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 20.

The Senate met at 7 o'clock P. M.

Petitions were presented for the extension of the track of the Harlem River, Morrisania and Fordham Railroad track, and for exemption from taxation of property of widows of clergymen.

Bills were noticed for better equalization of taxes; and to establish the office of Receiver of Taxes in the town of Westchester, County of Westchester.

Bills were introduced to incorporate the Clinton Savings Bank of New-York, and to repeal the revised statutes so far as they relate to the regulations concerning brokers.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The House met at 7:30 o'clock this evening. The Journal of Friday was read and approved, and, without transacting any business, the House adjourned till to-morrow morning.

THE STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 20.

The Constitutional Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning, and resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on Education in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. ALVORD moved to abolish the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, and transfer the duties of that office to the Secretary of State.

The motion was lost.

Mr. VERPLANCK moved to strike out so much of the report as provides for the abolishment of the Regents of the University.

Without coming to a vote on this motion, the Convention took a recess until 7 o'clock this evening.

At the Evening Session the Convention resumed the consideration of the report on education, but without completing another section adjourned.

HAYTI.

The Death of Gen. Montas—Apoplexy the Cause—Movements of President Salnave—Legislative Proceedings—Trade and Finance.

By a late arrival at this port from Jacmel we have Haytian advices to the 27th of December last. The news from which we make the subjoined extracts is quite interesting.

Concerning the death of Gen. MONTAS, who, it was reported by telegraph from Havana to this City, had been assassinated while in prison at Cape Haytien, under circumstances of great barbarity and by order of President SALNAVE, it now seems that the deceased General's death was caused by a stroke of apoplexy. It appears that immediately after his death it began to be rumored at Cape Haytien that he had been poisoned, whereupon the Commandant of the Cape immediately ordered an investigation, to which the foreign medical men resident in the city were invited, and which was conducted by the Chief Medical Officer of the Military Hospital at Cape Haytien, and his assistant, five medical practitioners of the Cape, and the foreigners in question. The result of the inquiry was a certificate to the following effect: "That upon a requisition from the General of Division in command of the *arrondissement*, the parties composing the jury had proceeded to make an autopsy of the corpse of Gen. LEON MONTAS, who had died in prison; that for that purpose they went to the prison and were introduced into the cell in which he died; that they found the body lying upon a camp bed, the legs hanging down and the right arm raised toward the head, and stained with blood from the right nostril; that they examined the keeper who opened the door of the cell in the morning, who declared that on the previous evening Gen. MONTAS was in good health, and had asked him if the postman had arrived, and that he was astonished, on opening the door of the cell, to find him dead; that they examined the body carefully, and were of opinion that the deceased had died from an attack of apoplexy; that finding the cell too confined for them to perform a *post mortem* examination, they had the corpse removed to a more convenient place; that the body presented all the appearances of sound health, without any external trace of violence, except the blood from the right nostril and the right arm ecchymosed; that, pursuing their investigations, they proceeded to open the chest and the abdomen; and that after careful inspection of those parts, they unanimously concluded that Gen. LEON MONTAS died of cerebral apoplexy, the result of anxiety occasioned by his detention in prison." They added, "that they had carefully examined the excretae in the cell of the deceased, and had discovered no traces whatever of poisonous substance." The body of MONTAS was interred with military honors.

MOVEMENTS OF PRESIDENT SALNAVE.

President SALNAVE reached Cape Haytien on Dec. 10, and was received in that city with the greatest enthusiasm, the population of the city turning out in immense numbers to meet him. On the 12th he embarked on the steamer *Sylvain*, with more than a thousand volunteers, collected from the Cape and its environs, to proceed to Fort Liberté, in order to attack the Cacos, who at that place had made what was believed to be their last stand. The requisitions for men to fight the rebels had been canceled, and the Commandants had received instructions from the Government to leave the peasantry in the peaceful pursuit of their agricultural industry. Thanks to this order, the apprehensions entertained of a rising among the country people had been quieted. At Aux Cayes tranquillity had been completely restored, and the delegation appointed by the Government to inquire into the recent disturbances at that place had arrived there, and would shortly commence their labors. In all other parts of the Republic quiet and order prevailed.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

The Chamber of Representatives had voted the budget for the current year. The estimates for the year show an excess of receipt over expenditure to the amount of $170,000 gold, which sum will be devoted to the reduction of the national debt. The Commission appointed to examine into the project submitted by the Government to the National Assembly for raising a loan of $50,000,000 francs to be employed in redeeming the current national paper money, and in promoting works of public utility, had reported adversely to the project. In their report they recommend economy in the public expenditure as the surest means of remedying the financial evils from which the country is suffering. "Let us imitate," they say, "the example of the United States. Let us use every effort to make, according to the vulgar saying, two ends meet, balancing our expenses with our receipts, administering the public service with a wise economy, and when our receipts shall be in sufficient excess to meet the interest and to provide for the principal of such a loan, we shall be in a good condition to present ourselves before the public and to obtain a loan which will serve, not only to redeem our paper money, but also to promote the numerous improvements of which the country stands in need."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. J. ADAM, ex-Minister of Hayti at the Court of London, had arrived at Port-au-Prince. Five Catholic priests from the great Seminary of Paris had also arrived at that place.

In commercial matters confidence, which had been shaken by recent events, was being gradually restored. Importations had fallen off somewhat during the year, but it was expected that for 1868 business would generally be more brisk. Gold, which at one time reached a premium of forty, had fallen to thirty-three. The receipts of coffee at Port-au-Prince had recently been considerable.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news or interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

Great Fire at Oswego.
BURNING OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF OSWEGO, OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1868.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, New-York:

GENTS: On the morning of the 10th inst., about 1 o'clock, a large fire occurred in our city, destroying the Grant Block. Our banking-house was situated on the corner, wherein we had one of your large Folding-door Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, and when the building fell in the safe was thrown down in the cellar, where it remained until noon.

Having time to remove our books and valuables, we did so, leaving only three or four papers in the safe, which we found upon opening to be in as good a state of preservation as when put in, except a slight discoloration of the papers from steam. The safe we will have removed to our new office and use again.

Yours, &c.,
J. D. W. CASE, Cashier.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.
The most reliable protection from fire now known. 30,000 have been sold and over 500 tested in accidental fires.
HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKER'S SAFES,
Made with the new metal "Spiegel Eisen" and steel and iron combined. The strongest safes extant.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.
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Invigorate the Nerve Fluid, and you relieve yourself at once from all such diseases as Neuralgia, Nerve-ache, and others of a nervous tendency. The standard remedy is Dr. TURNER'S TIC-DOULOUREUX, or UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL, which accomplishes this end. Apothecaries have it. Principal depot, No. 120 TREMONT-ST., BOSTON, MASS. Price, $1 per package; by mail two postage stamps extra.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

The best article ever offered.
Cromwell & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER,
No. 181 Water st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

Moet & Chandon Champagne.
Having received the first shipment of Messrs. Moet & Chandon's VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL) VERZENARY and FLEUR DE SILLERY OF THE EXCELLENT VINTAGE OF 1865,
I beg to call the attention of the public to those Wines, especially to the
VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL.)
which has been pronounced by connoisseurs to be superior to any other Champagne before imported into this country.
The above wines are now for sale at all first-class dealers in Wines in this city.
ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent for Messrs. Moet & Chandon in the U. S.
New-York, Jan. 13, 1868.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Vermont Spring Water, which Cures cancer, scrofula, eating ulcers, kidney diseases, &c., is sold in bottles marked "Vermont Spring, Saxe & Co., Sheldon, Vt.," to guard against imposition. Wholesale depot, No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff.
Twenty-five cents per box. By all druggists.

Cold Feet Cured.—A new discovery: no doctors, no medicine, no nausea; 25 cents covers all expense. Remit this amount to Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of Medical Common Sense, No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of Medical Common Sense, No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

Great Reduction.—Four of our celebrated "Sea Island Shirts" for $9 50.
ALLEN G. FOWLER, No. 9 Park-row.

The Combination of Ingredients used in making "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" is such as to give the best possible effect with safety. The Troches are used always with good success, and are widely known as the best remedy for Coughs, Colds, Throat Diseases, and Asthmatic troubles.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

BURNS—TALMAN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 15, at Trinity Church, Geneva, N. Y., by Rev. Henry Anstice, of St. Luke's Church, Rochester, assisted by Rev. Dr. Bissell, of Geneva, ROBERT BURNS, of Kalamazoo, Mich., to ANNIE H., eldest daughter of the late John T. Talman, of Rochester.

DIED.

ATKINSON.—On Saturday, Jan. 18, after a lingering illness, in the 75th year of her age, ANN, wife of the late Lieut. Charles Atkinson, R. M.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 23 Dominick-st.

BOYLE.—On Sunday, Jan. 19, after many years of patient suffering, ELLEN, widow of Richard Boyle, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, George W. Thurber, 3d-av., near 71st-st., on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

California papers please copy.

BROWN.—On Sunday, Jan. 19, of scarlet fever, ADELBERT A., only son of John R. and Carrie Brown, aged 6 years and 11 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 91 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BUTLER.—On Monday, Jan. 20, at No. 17 West 26th-st., of scarlet fever, GRACE, youngest child of Cyrus and Marion W. Butler.

BEARDSLEY.—On Monday, Jan. 20, CHARLES BEARDSLEY, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral on Wednesday at 12 o'clock, at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., without further invitation.

BECK.—On Monday, Jan. 20, DAISY STICKNEY, youngest child of Charles C. J. and Phebe A. Beck, aged 14 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Jan. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 326 2d-av., corner of 19th-st.

DILL.—On Monday, Jan. 20, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, VINCENT L. DILL, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday at 1½ P. M., at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, corner of 4th and South 5th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., without further notice.

FOOTE.—On Sunday, Jan. 19, Rev. Mr. FOOTE, in the 78th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 22d inst., at 1 P. M., at No. 117 Vanderbilt-av.

FORMAN.—On Monday, Jan. 20, JENNIE ALLING, only child of Dr. Samuel B. and Mary W. Forman, aged 3 years and 1 month.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Jan. 22, at 1 P. M., from the Presbyterian Church, South Bergen. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J.

HUNTER.—At Philadelphia, on Monday, Jan. 20, MARGARET, widow of the late John Hunter, formerly of 70th-st. and Bloomingdale.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the M. E. Church, 53d-st., near 8th-av., on Wednesday, the 22d inst., at 11 A. M.

HANFORD.—In New-Orleans, on Friday, Jan. 3, EDWARD LEWIS, in the 21st year of his age, son of Albert and Delia A. Hanford, New-Rochelle, N. Y.

HUNT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 18, LEVI HUNT, aged 45 years, 10 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. John's Church, Washington, corner of Johnson-st., on Wednesday, at 2½ o'clock.

KEYSER.—On Sunday, Jan. 19, MARY VALLEAU, wife of Ernest Keyser, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 21, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, 5th-av., corner of 51st-st.

KELLY.—In South Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 20, of consumption, WILLIAM T. KELLY, printer, in his 52d year.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

LOCKITT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 18, at his residence, No. 71 Johnson-st., CHARLES, son of Joseph and Maria Lockitt, aged 39 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Hill Grove Lodge No. 540, F. & A. M., and the fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Montague and Clinton sts., on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 2½ o'clock.

MONSON.—At Astoria, on Saturday morning, Jan. 18, MARCENA MONSON, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from Rev. Dr. Stead's Church, at Astoria, on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

MCKEAGUE.—On Monday, Jan. 20, SARAH JANE ANDERSON, wife of James McKeague.

Due notice will be given of her funeral.

MEAD.—At Lewisboro', Westchester County, N. Y., on Sunday, Jan. 19, JOSEPH MEAD, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, in Lewisboro', on Wednesday, Jan. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M.

QUIMBY.—On Monday, Jan. 20, VALENTINE MOTT, only son of Dr. J. N. and Ellen S. Quimby, aged 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 17 Erie-st., Jersey City, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SCHROEDER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 15, JAMES G., youngest son of Henry and Agnes Schroeder, aged 7 months.

The remains were taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

TOFFEY.—On Sunday, Jan. 19, at Hudson City, N. J., Mrs. BETSEY TOFFEY, aged 78 years and 4 months, wife of Daniel Toffey, deceased.

Her remains will be taken to Quaker Hill, Dutchess County, N. Y., for interment.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY,
ECLECTIC MAGAZINE,
1868.
CONTENTS OF THE FEBRUARY NUMBER.
EMBELLISHMENT: PORTRAIT OF FITZ-GREENE HALLECK.
I—HISTORY OF THE WORLD.
II—CONVERSATION, OR CONVERSATIONAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS.
III—POMPEII.
IV—OLD SIR DOUGLAS. By Hon. Mrs. NORTON.
V—SHOOTING STARS—METEORS AND AEROLITES.
VI—PLAIN GIRLS.
VII—RECOLLECTIONS OF THOMAS HOOD.
VIII—THE TALMUD.
IX—THE BLOCKADE: AN EPISODE OF THE END OF THE EMPIRE. Continued.
X—STRANGE THINGS AMONG US.
XI—BALZAC: HIS LITERARY LABORS.
XII—MARRIAGE AND LONG LIFE.
XIII—OUR CHIEF TIME-PIECE LOSING TIME.
XIV—ENGLAND AND THE EUROPEAN REVOLUTION.
XV—SUNSPOTS.
XVI—FITZ-GREENE HALLECK. By Mr. BRYANT, in the *Evening Post.*
XVII—POETRY.
XVIII—NOTES ON BOOKS.
XIX—SCIENCE.
XX—VARIETIES.
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The above are exact copies of original OIL PAINTINGS, and are executed by PRANG & Co. in the highest style of the art; or, in place of them, we will send either of our fine steel engravings: "Washington at Valley Forge," "Return from Market," "Sunday Morning."
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EMERSON'S HAND-BOOK OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE, FOR POPULAR USE.
A new work by the Author of the celebrated Internal Revenue Guide.
This work is a succinct, yet comprehensive outline and detail of our Internal Revenue System, incorporating with the text, by way of illustration and explanation of its complicated provisions, authentic rulings and decisions as a Guide to Revenue Officers and Tax-payers in the performance of their duties under them. The author treats his subject from an official stand-point, and has succeeded in making a condensed and valuable summary of the practical workings of the Internal Revenue laws in all their details and administration, furnishing an indispensable Hand-book for Internal Revenue officers and lawyers, and to tax-payers as well, in all matters pertaining to the assessment and payment of Internal Revenue taxes.
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SAMUEL BOWLES & CO., Publishers, Springfield, Mass.
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TWO LARGE EXTENSION FASHION SHEETS.
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK
FOR FEBRUARY, 1868.
The embellishments in the February number consist of the following:
The Doubtful Fortune. A steel plate.
A beautiful Colored Fashion Plate, containing six figures.
The Old Bachelor's Valentine. A tinted picture.
A large Extension Sheet, containing twenty-six engravings of ladies' dresses, children's dresses, &c., &c.
The Cricket on the Hearth.
Designs for Walking-Dresses.
In the Work Department will be found articles of great service for the ladies to work from. A knitted jacket for a child; baby's boot; penwiper; gimp edging; napkin ring; knotted trimming for dresses; gentleman's housewife; initial letters; braiding and embroidery, &c.
A suburban residence, with the plans.
The stories are all by the best writers.

NOW READY,
GREENLEAF ON EVIDENCE,
VOLS. II AND III.
NEW EDITION,
Revised and Edited by
Hon. ISAAC F. REDFIELD, LL.D.,
is published this day by
LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

540 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,
RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA
ACROSS THE CONTINENT,
ARE NOW COMPLETED,
THE TRACK BEING LAID AND TRAINS RUNNING
WITHIN TEN MILES OF THE SUMMIT OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

The remaining ten miles will be finished as soon as the weather permits the road-bed to be sufficiently packed to receive the rails. The work continues to be pushed forward in the rock cuttings on the western slope with unabated energy, and a much larger force will be employed during the current year than ever before. The prospect that the whole

GRAND LINE TO THE PACIFIC
WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1870,

was never better. The means so far provided for construction have proved ample, and there is no lack of funds for the most vigorous prosecution of the enterprise. These means are divided into four classes:

1.—UNITED STATES BONDS,
having thirty years to run, and bearing six per cent. currency interest, at the rate of $16,000 per mile for 517 miles on the Plains; then at the rate of $48,000 per mile for 150 miles through the Rocky Mountains; then at the rate of $32,000 per mile for the remaining distance, for which the United States takes a *second lien* as security. The interest on these bonds is paid by the United States Government, which also pays the Company one-half the amount of its bills in money for transporting its freight, troops, mails, &c. The remaining half of these bills is placed to the Company's credit, and forms a sinking fund which may finally discharge the whole amount of this lien.

2.—FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
By its charter the Company is permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as the bonds issued by the Government, and *no more, and only as the road progresses.* The Trustees for the Bondholders are Hon. E. D. Morgan, U. S. Senator from New-York, and Hon. Oakes Ames, Member of the U. S. House of Representatives, who are responsible for the delivery of these Bonds to the Company in accordance with the terms of the law.

3.—THE LAND GRANT.
The Union Pacific Railroad Company has a land grant or absolute *donation* from the Government of 12,800 acres to the mile on the line of the road, which will not be worth less than $1 50 per acre, at the lowest valuation.

4.—THE CAPITAL STOCK.
The authorized capital of the Union Pacific Railroad Company is $100,000,000, of which $5,000,000 have been paid on the work already done.

THE MEANS SUFFICIENT TO BUILD THE ROAD.
Contracts for the entire work of building 914 miles of first-class railroad west from Omaha, comprising much of the most difficult mountain work, and embracing every expense except surveying, have been made with responsible parties (who have already finished over 540 miles) at the average rate of sixty-eight thousand and fifty-eight dollars ($68,058) per mile. This price includes all necessary shops for construction and repairs of cars, depots, stations, and all other incidental buildings, and also locomotives, passenger, baggage and freight cars, and other requisite rolling-stock, to an amount that shall not be less than $5,000 per mile. Allowing the cost of the remaining 186 of the 1,100 miles assumed to be built by the Union Pacific Company to be $90,000 per mile,

THE TOTAL COST OF ELEVEN HUNDRED MILES WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

914 miles, at $68,058	$62,205,012
186 miles, at $90,000	16,740,000
Add discounts on bonds, surveys, &c.	4,500,000
Amount	$83,445,012

As the United States Bonds are equal to money, and the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds have a ready market, we have as the

AVAILABLE CASH RESOURCES FOR BUILDING ELEVEN HUNDRED MILES:

United States Bonds	$29,328,000
First Mortgage Bonds	29,328,000
Capital Stock paid in on the work now done	5,500,000
Land Grant, 14,080,000 acres, at $1 50 per acre	21,120,000
Total	$85,276,000

The Company have ample facilities for supplying any deficiency that may arise in means for construction. This may be done wholly or in part by additional subscriptions to capital stock.

EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY.
At present the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a *Government Work*, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
are offered for the present at 90 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than United States stocks. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,
or over NINE PER CENT. upon the investment, and have thirty years to run before maturity. Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall-st.,
HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.,
HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., Bankers, No. 69 Broadway,
and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New-York, and the Bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction, and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.
JAN. 8, 1868.

WILD CHERRY BALSAM.—THE MEMORY of Dr. Wistar is embalmed in the hearts of thousands whom his *Balsam of Wild Cherry* has cured of coughs, colds, consumption, or some other form of pulmonary disease. It is now over forty years since this preparation was brought before the public, and yet the demand for it is constantly increasing.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, respectfully informs his patients and the public, that he will be (professionally) at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 21, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., and every TUESDAY thereafter. His medicines may be obtained at his rooms at all times.

WANTED—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES, 6 months from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1861; also, Aug. 1, 1860, and Sept. 15, 1860. Address, stating price, O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

EDUCATION IN PARIS.
FIRST-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Mlle. MERIGEAUD and Miss BARLAS, No. 49 Rue du Rocher, Paris, receive a limited number of young ladies as pupils.
The course of instruction embraces French, English, German, Italian, piano, singing, drawing, dancing, calisthenics, &c.
The gardens and play grounds are extensive, and the house is situated in one of the highest and healthiest parts of Paris. The religious education of the children is carefully looked after, Catholic and Protestant clergymen attending the establishment regularly for the purpose.
For a prospectus of terms and any further information apply to Mrs. SINCLAIR, No. 96 Congress-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS.
New styles of all descriptions, for sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on WEDNESDAY, 22d, THURSDAY, 23d, and SATURDAY, 25th inst., closing at 12 o'clock noon, and at the stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 11:45; C, D and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G, 11 o'clock A. M.
JAMES KELLY, P. M.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times.* Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 30 cents per hundred.

POLITICAL.

CENTRAL GRANT CLUB.—THE REGULAR meeting of this Club will be held at Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1868, at 8 o'clock. By order,
RUFUS F. ANDREWS, President.
JOHN J. SHAW, GEO. H. SHELDON, } Secretaries.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NO THOROUGHFARE.
By CHARLES DICKENS and WILKIE COLLINS.
PETERSONS' CHEAP EDITION FOR THE MILLION of "NO THOROUGHFARE," by CHARLES DICKENS and WILKIE COLLINS, is published this day, and is for sale by all Booksellers and News Agents. Price ten cents a copy, or $8 a hundred. Address all orders and remittances to receive immediate attention, to the Publishers,
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES from Jan. 1, 1861, to the close of 1865, or to the present time. Address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867. Holders of the Sixes of 1861, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

THE

National Trust Co.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 236 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL,

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS N. MANGAM, President.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST

ON DAILY BALANCES,

SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months or more, may be made at a Proper rate.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 800 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn in a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

Advances taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

New-York, Jan. 20—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Registered '81	110	110½	5-20 Coupon	106½	106
Coupon, 1881	110	110½	5-20 Coupon, '65	105½	105¾
5-20s Registered '62	105¾	105¾	June '65	105¾	106
5-20 Coupon, '62	106	106¼	July '65	106½	106
5-20 Coupon, '64	105¾	106	Aug., comp'd'n '65	105¾	106¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	105¾	105¾	Sept., comp'd'n '65	105¾	106¼
5-20 Reg., July	105¾	106	Sept., comp'd'n '65	105¾	106¼
5-20 Coupon, July	105¾	106	Oct., comp'd'n '65	105¾	106¼
5-20 Reg.	105¾	105¾	U. S. 3 Y'r Cer.	100¼	100⅝

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE

7-30 Notes, Jan. 20, 1868, at par.

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $4 76 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $1.50 DIFFERENCE.

ON EACH $1 000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

NO. 8 NASSAU-ST.,

New-York.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

PARIS.

Letters of credit apply to

Messrs. HOWES & MACY,

No. 30 Wall-st.

ALL CLASSES OF

STOCKS AND BONDS.

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

NOT DEALT IN AT THE REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE BOARDS, RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION, AND ARE BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION, BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER

No. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ESTABLISHED 16 YEARS.

FOR SALE,

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.

ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

BANK, CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN FIRST-CLASS PAPERS,

BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,

No. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ARE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

New-York, Jan. 14, 1868.

At the annual election, held on this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

EDWARD MUNN,	T. G. CHURCHILL,
JOSEPH STUART,	JOSEPH S. HOYT,
JOHN S. DURHAM,	HENRY SWIFT,
CHARLES L. ANTHONY,	GEORGE OPDYKE,
	PHILO C. CALHOUN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors Mr. P. C. Calhoun was unanimously elected President, and Mr. Joseph Stuart Vice-President.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

HOMŒOPATHIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL $200,000.

Books for subscription to the capital stock of this Company will be opened at the National Bank, No. 26 Broad-st., on the 27th day of January, 1868.

Copies of the charter may be obtained at the office of CHARLES RADEL, M. D., 51 Pine-st., and at the bank.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE HARD-OF-HEARING (DOLL'S) EAR TRUMPET MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

AMOUNT OF CAPITAL STOCK, $300,000.

All of which has been paid in as follows:

Amount issued in payment of patent rights	$250,000
Amount issued as per agreement with contractors	50,000
Existing debts, admitted by the Company	none.
But Hiram Emerson and A. Pierce, Jr., claim to hold certain claims amounting to $18,815 21, which the Company believes to be paid and discharged.	

Signed by the President and a majority of the Trustees this 20th day of January, 1868.

E. WHITEFORD, President.

A. M. WHITE,

A. WHITEFORD,

EMERSON COOTE,

Trustees.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: EDWARD WHITEFORD, being duly sworn, says he is the President of the Company mentioned in the foregoing and above report is true to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

E. WHITEFORD.

Sworn before me this 20th day of January, 1868.

THOS. F. GODDRICH, Notary Public.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company will be closed on the 22d inst., (preparatory to a dividend on the First and Second Preferred Shares, and an exchange of bonds by the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company for said shares, under the arrangement for sale of the former to the latter Company.) The bonds will be ready for exchange at time of payment of dividend on the 1st of February next. The books will be reopened Feb. 3.

CHAS. F. GILPIN, Acting Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, COR. OF RECTOR-ST.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TEN Trustees of this Company, and of Inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK COMPANY, Jan. 20, 1868.

AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 28 inst., from 12 o'clock to 1 o'clock P. M. By order,

R. MASON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 157 Broadway, Jan. 7, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 157 Broadway, on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1868. The poll will be opened from 12 to 1 P. M.

JAMES T. WILSON, Secretary.

$100,000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM OR Bond and mortgage, at seven per cent, for three or more years, on improved property in the City of New-York; not over fifty per cent.; no commissions asked. Apply to

E. W. HODGSON, No. 57 Wall-st.

A READY AND CONCLUSIVE TEST OF the properties of HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell all the most liberal on our terms, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

SEVEN-THIRTIES

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

Also execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

STOUT & DICKINSON,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 25 Broad-st., (corner Exchange-place,) New-York.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS,

BOUGHT AND SOLD,

STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES,

which may be checked for at sight.

We buy and sell on commission California and Nevada mining stocks. Have a resident agent at the mines, and are constantly in receipt of reliable information as to their condition and prospects.

T. B. STOUT, } General Partners.
A. V. STOUT, } Special Partners.
J. K. DICKINSON,
J. B. DICKINSON.

JAN. 1, 1868.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF

KELLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

NEW-YORK,

CAPITAL $250,000.

All paid up stock being issued for the full amount on payment of machinery, storehouse, &c.

LIABILITIES, $4,568 33.

AUSTIN KELLEY,
JAMES F. MORAN,
JOHN GRAHAM,
JOHN MORTIMER,
AUSTIN KELLEY, President.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13th day of January, 1868. GEO. PEYTON,

Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE INS. CO.,

No. 71 Maiden-lane, New-York, Jan. 16, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES N. COBB,	PHILIP M. LYBIG,
JOHN Q. JAMES,	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,	DANIEL S. FERRIS,
ROBERT RAY,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY,	GEORGE A. JONES,
SANFORD COBB,	WILLIAM H. GUION,
	JAMES A. ROOSEVELT.

At a subsequent meeting, SANFORD COBB was unanimously reelected President.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY at their banking house, the following persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JACOB CAMPBELL,	JESSE A. MARSHALL,
WILLIAM SMITH,	JOHN A. MERRITT,
GEORGE E. ANDERSON,	ELISHA S. BROOKS,
EBENEZER BEADLESTON,	HENRY WELL,
EBENEZER H. PRAY,	JAMES D. FITCH,
CHARLES L. TIFFANY,	GERARD KERR,
	JOHN H. CONVERSE.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JACOB CAMPBELL was unanimously elected President and JOHN A. MERRITT, Vice-President.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—Interest and principal payable at the Central National Bank, New-York.

These bonds under guarantees and a three-fold security, both by Henry A. Smythe as trustee, can be regarded as amply secured, and a safe first-class investment. $40,000 to $50,000 for sale. Apply to WM. H. CANFORD, Cashier Central National Bank, New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan 20, 1868.

ANNUAL SWORN REPORT OF THE Dutchman Run Petroleum Company: Capital one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; debts about fifteen thousand dollars. Signed, J. H. HENRY, President, and others.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For setting and resetting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks, full width, in Leonard-street, from Church to Hudson-street.

2. For building sewer in Fifty-first-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, with branch in Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.

3. For laying crosswalk in West-street, from south side of Pier number 1 to Pier number 2.

4. For building sewers in Rose-street, between Frankfort and Duane, and in Cherry-street, between James and Jefferson.

5. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in West and intersecting streets, from Chambers to Canal-street.

6. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Washington-street, from Reade to Hoboken-street.

7. For paving Nassau-street, from Cedar to Spruce, with Nicolson pavement.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1. North side of Leonard-street, between West Broadway and Church.

2. Both sides of Fifty-first-street, between the Seventh and Ninth avenues; also, both sides of Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.

3. Two lots on the southeast corner of West and Morton streets, running one hundred and twenty-six feet on West-street, and running one hundred and sixty-one feet on Morton-street.

4. Both sides of Rose-street, between Duane and Frankfort streets; also, both sides of Cherry-street, between Jackson-slip and Oliver-street, and Oliver-street and Catharine, Market-street and Jackson-slip, and Pike-street or Pike-slip, and Pelham-street and Jefferson.

5. All the lots lying between Chambers, West, Canal and Washington streets, including both sides of the intersecting streets.

6. Both sides of Washington-street, from Reade to Hoboken-street.

7. Both sides of Nassau-street, from Cedar to Spruce-street, to the extent of half of the block on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, number thirty-two Chamber-street, (Stewart's New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,	
JOHN A. STEWART,	Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT.	

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 15, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST.,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1868, will be open to inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1868, and will remain open till the 24th day of April, 1868, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved, must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that on the last day of the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. Such applications by made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.

JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
IRA G. MILLER,
JAMES M. RAYMOND,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, ACcording to law, to all persons having claims against SHARMA P. SPEER, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, Administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, at their residence at Port Richmond, in the Town of Northfield and County of Richmond, on or before the 29th day of June next.—Dated this 23d day of December, 1867.

DAVID J. JONES,
MARY ELLEN JONES,
Administrators.

d24-1a6 6mTu*

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

IS THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

NIAGARA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office No. 12 Wall-st.

CASH CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
SURPLUS, JAN. 8, 1868.....363,000

New-York, Jan. 8, 1868.

The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for six months, free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst.

J. H. STEBBINS, President.
F. NOTMAN, Vice-President.

HENRY ELY, Secretary.

FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE CO., No. 1 Montgomery-street

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared their regular

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

OF FIVE (5) PER CENT.

free from Government tax, payable on demand.

J. FAULMIER, Secretary.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

NO. 166 BROADWAY.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1868. The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 6th inst.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 42 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building) a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent. (free of tax) has this day been declared payable on demand.

JOHN R. TOMPKINS,
New-York, Jan. 9, 1868. Secretary.

SEVENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 114 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 7, 1868.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.,

(free of Government tax,) payable on demand, at their office, No. 128 Broadway.

HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 9, 1868.

The Directors have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 15th of February next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 11th inst. to the 14th proximo, both days inclusive.

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, Jan. 17, 1868.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New-York. PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax.

The transfer books are now closed and will remain closed until the 1st day of February next

By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 15, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, at the office of the United States Trust Company, to stockholders registered in New-York. The transfer-books will close on the evening of 18th inst. and reopen on Feb. 3.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 96 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. free of Government tax, payable at their office on and after TUESDAY, the 14th inst.

M. M. BRADLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, to be paid on the first day of February next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered upon the books of the Company on the 18th day of January next. The transfer-books to be closed from the 18th day of JANUARY until the 5th day of February next. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW-YORK, NO. 64 WALL-ST.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst.

JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN,

No. 28 (old No. 10) COURT-ST.,

BROOKLYN, Jan. 9, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

THOS. B. JONES, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

No. 128 BROADWAY, Jan. 8, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 15.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 180 CHATHAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first day of February next.

JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day, declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 23 EXCHANGE-PL., New-York, Jan. 8, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER CENT. free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 15th inst.

WM. KARNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 141 BROADWAY, New-York, Jan. 8, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. KARNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 119 BROADWAY, New-York, Jan. 6, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. from the profits of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on the

1. North side of Leonard-street, between West Broadway and Church.

2. Both sides of Fifty-first-street, between the Seventh and Ninth avenues; also, both sides of Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.

3. Two lots on the southeast corner of West and Morton streets, running one hundred and twenty-six feet on West-street, and running one hundred and sixty-one feet on Morton-street.

4. Both sides of Rose-street, between Duane and Frankfort streets; also, both sides of Cherry-street, between Jackson-slip and Oliver-street, and Oliver-street, Oliver-street and Catharine, Market-street and Jackson-slip, and Pike-street or Pike-slip, and Pelham-street and Jefferson.

5. All the lots lying between Chambers, West, Canal and Washington streets, including both sides of the intersecting streets.

6. Both sides of Washington-street, from Reade to Hoboken-street.

7. Both sides of Nassau-street, from Cedar to Spruce-street, to the extent of half of the block on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, number thirty-two Chamber-street, (Stewart's New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,	
JOHN A. STEWART,	Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT.	

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 15, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST.,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1868, will be open to inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1868, and will remain open till the 24th day of April, 1868, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved, must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that on the last day of the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. Such applications by made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.

JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
IRA G. MILLER,
JAMES M. RAYMOND,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, ACcording to law, to all persons having claims against SHARMA P. SPEER, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, Administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, at their residence at Port Richmond, in the Town of Northfield and County of Richmond, on or before the 29th day of June next.—Dated this 23d day of December, 1867.

DAVID J. JONES,
MARY ELLEN JONES,
Administrators.

d24-1a6 6mTu*

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

IS THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 26, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named property will be sold to the highest bidder at public auction, at the times and places mentioned, viz.:

Sometime on the 8th day of January, 1868, viz:

All the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the property of the United States Military Railroad from Vicksburg to White's Landing, Texas, including the station grounds and Sidings, buildings, Water Stations, Turn-tables, &c., the Railroad Material and Supplies pertaining to the Road, together with the Rolling Stock, Cars, Machinery, and other Equipments, as follows:

6¾ Miles RAILROAD TRACK.
4 DRAW BARS—Used.
2 PUNCH BARS—Used.
4 STUFFING BOXES—Used.
20,000 Pounds RAILROAD SPIKES—Good.
2,500 Pounds RAILROAD IRON—Used.
1 LOCOMOTIVE—Unserviceable.
1 LOCOMOTIVE and TENDER—Serviceable.
1 LOCOMOTIVE and TENDER—Unserviceable.
14 COUPLING LINKS—Good.
288 Pounds CAR SPRINGS—Good.
12,000 Pounds RAILROAD SPIKES—Good.
600 CROSS TIES—Good.
8 SHACKLE BARS—Used.
20 SQUARE BRASSES—Used.
1 PLAT CAR—Worn but serviceable.
2 CROWSFEET—Worn.
4 RAILROAD FROGS and 3 SWITCH-STANDS—Worn.
4 SPIKE-MAULS—Worn.
2 JACK-SCREWS and LEVERS—Worn.
2 TURN-TABLES—Worn.
1 PIPE-TONGS—Worn.
2 SCREW-WRENCHES—Worn.
1 HAND-CAR—Worn.
36 PUSH CAR WHEELS—Worn.
1 STOVE—Worn.
1 PUSH-CAR—Worn.
4 HAND-CAR WHEELS—Worn.

The property will be sold under the immediate direction of Capt. C. A. Hart, Acting Quartermaster United States Army, and any information desired may be obtained from his office at Brownsville, Texas, or from the Office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.

Terms—Cash, in United States Currency.

This advertisement to supersede the one from this office under date of Dec. 15, 1867.

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND BOOTEES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 13, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, at Schuylkill Arsenal, in this city, on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1868, the following surplus stock of army boots and bootees, viz.:

2,634 pairs machine-sewed boots, and
175,000 pairs machine-sewed bootees.

Sale will commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

Any information relative to the above will be furnished on application at this office, either personally or by letter.

F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On TUESDAY, January 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 128 West 47th-st.,

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ALL MADE BY BROOKS,

consisting of rosewood suites in satin broccatelle, gilt frame mirrors, marble-top centre tables, black walnut bedroom suites, viz.: bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, towel racks, &c.; oak bedroom suite, sofas, chairs, &c.; dining-room furniture, hat-stands, oil cloths, velvet and Brussels carpets, stair carpets and rods. Also kitchen furniture, with which sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On THURSDAY, Jan. 23, at 11 o'clock, at their gallery, No. 16 Liberty-st.,

A fine collection of Ancient and Modern Oil-paintings, by celebrated American and European artists. They are now on exhibition free as above till sale.

AUCTION NOTICE.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY

RUDDEROW, JONES & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, at 10 o'clock, at No. 301 Broadway, by order of Abel Horton, Esq., assignee in bankruptcy of M. W. Freeborn, all the Stock, Cloths, Doeskins, Canvas, Cassimeres, Linens, Farmer's Satins, Linings, Cottons, and Woolens contained in said store No. 301 Broadway.

Also, one Iron Safe; also, counters and fixtures, &c., &c.

Terms cash on the day of sale.

Catalogues and goods ready for examination on the morning of sale.

58TH AUCTION SALE

OF

SCRANTON COAL,

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN W. PEIN & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, at 12 o'clock M.

40,000 TONS OF COAL,

from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable, at their depot, Elizabethport, New-Jersey, during the month of February, 1868.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO.,

(LATE HAGGERTY & PHELPS,)

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

No. 11 Pine-st., New-York,

offer their services to their friends and the public generally, soliciting a share of patronage.

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY,
ALEX. PONCE DE LEON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.

THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Jan. 21, at 11 o'clock, within the store:

2,000 packages Malaga raisins.
25 barrels currants.
126 barrels Almeria grapes.
100 frails Valentia raisins.
135 boxes fresh Malaga lemons.
150 boxes prime cates.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—ON WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22d, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence, No. 18 East 14th-st.,

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE MADE BY HERTER & BOUDINE, FINE OIL PAINTINGS, &c.—Consisting of Axminster. Brussels and ingrain carpets; covered rosewood suites, in figured damask; covered rosewood suites, in green figured broccatelle, rosewood marble-top centre tables, gilt frame pier mirrors, rosewood seven-octave (made by H. LEEDS BROS.) piano, stool in plush, piano cover, &c.; crimson and gold figured satin window curtains, gas fixtures, &c.; mahogany bedstead, hair mattresses, feather mattresses, bolsters, pillows; mahogany s

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA, COLORADO, NEBRASKA, with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22
COLORADO (new)..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. —

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY

SIDON..........Jan. 8
TRIPOLI..........Jan. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 5.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Feb. 15.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Feb. 29.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, March 14.

The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3 North River for London direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY

PENNSYLVANIA, HALL..........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22
FRANCE, GRACE..........SATURDAY, Feb. 1
ERIN, FORBES..........SATURDAY, Feb. 8
VIRGINIA, PROWSE..........SATURDAY, Feb. 15

Cabin passage, $100, currency.
Steerage passage, $25, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails.

CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY..Jan. 25
ETNA (via Halifax)..........MONDAY..Jan. 27
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY..Feb. 1
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY..Feb. 8
CITY OF NEW-YORK (via Halifax) MONDAY..Feb. 10
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY..Feb. 15

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, Jan. 25.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 1.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Feb. 8.

From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22
AUSTRALASIAN leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29
SIBERIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5
RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
PALMYRA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
CUBA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26

Chief cabin passage..........$150
Second cabin passage..........80

TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage..........165
Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE..........SATURDAY, Jan. 25
VILLE DE PARIS..........SURMONT..........SATURDAY, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT..........BOCANDE..........SATURDAY, Feb. 22
NAPOLEON III..........LEMARIE..........SATURDAY, Mar. 7

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $150; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $155; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ—UNITED States mail steamship GEORGIA, DEAKEN, master, will sail as above from Pier No. 2 East River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 22.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, via Nassau, Jan. 30.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Feb. 6.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA. EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships

GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 23.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 30.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA. BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

The first-class steamships

THAMES, PENNINGTON, leaves...TUESDAY, Jan. 21
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Jan. 25
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Feb. 1

At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH. OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.

For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND. OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.

For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—Regular line—Measurement goods 10c. per cubic foot. Freight lower than by any other line. Cabin passage, $15. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving freight and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Bills of lading issued to all points in the Interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—EVERY FRIDAY.

E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, Jan. 24.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, Jan. 31.

from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad. Freight taken as low as by any other line.

For freight or passage apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. S. passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Jan. 21, 1868—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

Steamer Feb. 11, 1868, connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco, March 5, for Japan and China.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY. THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, Via Panama or Nicaragua.

Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:

VIA PANAMA.
JAN. 25, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEVADA.
FEB. 15, 1868—Steamship DAKOTA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.

VIA NICARAGUA.
JAN. 15, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Persons purchasing tickets on or before Jan. 21, for steamer of 25th, can do so at the very low prices of $100 first cabin, $80 second cabin, and $40 steerage, in currency, through to San Francisco; Panama Railroad ticket and subsistence included.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:

GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 25.
GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Feb. 1.

For passage or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Agents, No. 86 West-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.

11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.

3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.

4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.

5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
A. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 5 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

THE STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,

Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the

FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS,
METIS AND DORIS,

which will make their trips in the usual time.

GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.
REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE,
Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL. M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.

For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.
SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity or epileptic fits ensue.

MUSICAL.

GRANT SONGSTER.

FIFTY-FOUR GOOD ORIGINAL SONGS FOR CAMPAIGN SINGERS AND CLUBS. SOLD BY ALL DEALERS. TEN CENTS.

GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN!—Sabre Song, 30c.; Dites-lui, 35c.; Pif Paff Pouf, 30c.; Drinking Song, 30c.; Gazette de Hollande, 35c.; LIBRETTO, 30c.; Overture, 40c.; Fantaisie, Chas. Wels, 75c.; Tostee Polka, 40c.; Quadrille, 40c.; Sabre Galop, 40c.; Waltz, Strauss, 60c. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—JENNYS & SON, MANUFACTURERS, Nos. 233 and 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. This firm offer to the public the finest and cheapest instrument (for a first-class one) that is made in this City. Second-hand pianos at bargains.

BARGAIN.—TO PAY STORAGE AND REPAIRS. Rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, cost $550; modern improvements, four round corners, finished back, carved case; Gilbert, maker, Boston. Apply at No. 20 4th-av.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF NEW AND second-hand Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 2d day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM WETMORE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWIN A. BROOKS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of December, A. D., 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM WEYHAUSEN, of the city of Hoboken, County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, and PHILIP FREYTAG, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES W. MEAGHER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Jan. 20, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WALTER H. STEVENS, Bankrupt.—At the City of New-York in said District on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1868.—To the creditors of Walter H. Stevens: Take notice, that a petition has been filed in said Court by Walter H. Stevens, of the Town of Thompson, County of Sullivan, and State of New-York, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, known as the Bankrupt act for a discharge, and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that at the 13th day of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 9 Law Building, City of Newburg, Orange County, N. Y., in said District, before Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further take notice that the second and third general meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the same time and place, for the purpose named in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.
New-York, January 11, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk of the District Court.
ja14-law3wT*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK STROMEYER, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 5th day of February, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. And further notice is hereby given, that the second and third meetings of creditors of said bankrupt, required by the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, known as the Bankrupt act, will be had before the said Register, upon the same day, that cause may be shown against the discharge of the said bankrupt, at the same hour and place.
Dated New-York, 13th day of January, 1868.
ja14-law3wT* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALFRED M. COFFIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Alfred M. Coffin, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated at New-York, on the 14th day of January, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja14-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. ELLIOTT, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John H. Elliott, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated at New-York, on the 13th day of January 1868.
ja14-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Archibald Johnston, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of February, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated at New-York, Jan. 11, 1867.
ja14-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE S. FITCH, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having filed in Court a petition for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867:—By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 6th day of February, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at chambers of the said District Court, before Mr. Edgar Ketchum, one of the Registers of the said Court in bankruptcy, at his office, at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further notice is hereby given, that the second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held before the said Register at the same time and place.
Dated New-York, Jan. 13, 1868.
ja14-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES E. BABCOCK, Bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having filed in court a petition for a discharge, and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, by order of the Court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 6th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at chambers of the said District Court, before Mr. James F. Dwight, one of the Registers of said Court in bankruptcy, at his office, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. And further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held before the said Register at the same time and place. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1868. ja14-la3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALBERT MOULTON, a Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Albert Moulton, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has carried on business for six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition at the City of New-York, within said district, and who was on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1867, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at the City of New-York, the 7th day of January, A. D. 1868. JOHN TODD, Assignee,
ja7-law3wTu* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES T. BROWN, bankrupt. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAMES T. BROWN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at the City of New-York, Jan. 10, 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
Ja14-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 6th day of January, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN H. ELLIOTT, of New-York City, in the State and County of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
JOHN A. FOSTER, Assignee,
ja7-law3wTu* No. 34 Wall-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN HIGGINS, Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Higgins, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 10th day of January, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja14-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that ANSELM KATZ, of the City of Newark, N. J., has this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate, for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months.—Dated Jan. 11, 1868.
SAMUEL V. SMITH, Newark, N. J.
ja14-law3wTu

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of J. CADY BROWN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 21, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANDREW BEISER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 367 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 21, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CÆSAR NEWMAN, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Cæsar Newman, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interests may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated at New-York, on the 18th day of January, 1868.
j20-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RICHARD MARSH, Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Richard Marsh, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 17th day of January, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja21-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADOLPH BAUM, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Adolph Baum, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 19th day of August, A. D. 1867.
SIMON ROTHSCHILD, Assignee.
ja21-law3wTu No. 312 West 22d-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN A. BRIDGLAND, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John A. Bridgland, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated the 15th day of January, A. D. 1868. LOUIS B. RADER, Assignee, &c.
ja21-law3wTu

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB L. BACH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jacob L. Bach, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 16th day of January, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja21-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy—In the matter of MORRIS D. MYERS, bankrupt. Southern District of New-York, s.s.—At the City of New-York, the 17th day of January, 1868. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Morris D. Myers, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja21-law3wTu*

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of NOYES STREETER, JR., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Asignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Att'y for Petitioner, 243 Broadway.
ja14-law3wTu*

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, NO. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1868.

Sealed Proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, 22d inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

400 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, Western packed, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.

The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

13,560 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY-SMOKED new BACON SIDES.

6,000 pounds first quality sugar-cured SMOKED HAMS, to be bagged and packed in tight tierces.

1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate.* The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

100,000 pounds Green RIO COFFEE—33,400 pounds in clean good stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office, and 66,600 pounds in double sacks, new cotton and gunny, containing one hundred pounds each.

50,000 pounds NEW CAROLINA RICE—16,400 pounds in clean good stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office, and 33,600 pounds in double sacks, new cotton and gunny, containing one hundred pounds each.

2,500 pounds cut LOAF SUGAR.

3,000 pounds carefully selected TEA in original half chests, ⅔ oolong, ⅓ green. Packages to be matted, well strapped and in perfect order, cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop mark, price and quantity offered.

Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of tea. Bids for coffee and tea to be made duty paid.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the flour, coffee, rice, tea and sugar must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
C. L. KILBURN, Brevet Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, NO. 71 STATE-ST., ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1868, for work and materials for the improvement of the Hudson River, between Troy and New Baltimore, N. Y., as follows:

1st—For from fifty thousand to sixty-five thousand cubic yards, more or less, of rubble stone, delivered in the dykes and levelled on top.

2d—For from two hundred and seventy thousand to three hundred and fifty thousand feet, more or less, of piles, oak, pine, chestnut or spruce, not less than twelve inches in diameter at the butt, and most of them fifteen feet long.

3d—For driving from two hundred and forty thousand to three hundred and fifteen thousand feet of piles, more or less.

4th—For from six hundred and fifty thousand to eight hundred and fifty thousand feet, more or less, of eight-inch by twelve-inch sawed hemlock timber, in pieces not less than twenty-five feet long, to be delivered in rafts at the dykes.

5th—For the timber work on from fifteen thousand to twenty-one thousand running feet, more or less, of full dyke.

6th—For the timber work on thirty-two hundred running feet, more or less, of half dyke.

7th—For the timber work on from twelve to fifteen hundred feet of abutment, more or less, for slope wall at Douw's Point, or other points on the river banks.

8th—For from sixteen thousand to twenty-two thousand pounds, more or less, of wrought iron bolts, with nuts and washers.

9th—For from forty thousand to fifty thousand pounds, more or less, of wrought iron rods, with nuts and washers.

10th—For from thirty-five thousand to forty-eight thousand pounds, more or less, of wrought iron spike without heads.

11th—For three thousand cubic yards, more or less, of slope wall stone, to be delivered on the dykes.

12th—For dredging away two thousand cubic yards, more or less, of the old State dam near Castleton, N. Y.; material to be deposited on flat scows and shovelled into the new dyke near Cedar Hill.

13th—Bids will be received for so much per cubic yard delivered for stone; so much per cubic yard dredged and deposited for dredging; so much per running foot for piles, driving and timber work; so much per thousand feet, B. M., for timber, and so much per pound for iron.

14th—Forms of proposals may be obtained at this office, and no bid will be received unless made on the printed form and properly certified. Specimens of the stone and iron, plans and specifications of the timber work, and maps of the river showing soundings, &c., can be seen at this office, where all possible information will be given to parties desiring to bid.

15th—Bids will be considered for materials and workmanship, not less than one-fourth of the amounts given above. Successful bidders will be required to enter into contract with the United States with good and sufficient sureties. Stamps for contracts and bonds to be furnished by the contractor.

The United States reserve the right to reject all bids deemed disadvantageous.

By order of Brevet Major-Gen. John Newton.
JOHN M. WILSON, Major Engineers, and Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A.

BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS, ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11, 1868.

THE TIME FOR RECEIVING AND opening proposals for building and erecting at Bissell's Point two high-service and two low-service pumping engines, is extended until 12 o'clock noon, of SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1868.
By order of the Board. ALEX. CROZIER, Vice-President.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING ABOUT $100 in bills, a so promissory note drawn by Kelly & Marsh for $750, dated Nov. 1, 1867, for three months, payable to their own order and indorsed by J. & W. Lyall. The public are cautioned against negotiating the above note, as the payment has been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid by returning it to
JOHN AITKEN, JR., No. 281 Hudson-st.

LOST—A NOTE OF $534 32, DATED NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1868, for two months, Dr. A. L. Kasy. Everybody is warned of buying this note.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BALDWIN & CO..........Directors

THE FIRST NIGHT OF HAH-YAH-TA-KEE AND HIS GREAT THIRTY ROYAL JAPANESE ARTISTS, MALE AND FEMALE, IN WONDERFUL FEATS OF SKILL, WILL BE FRIDAY, Jan. 24, at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1.

The performances of This Remarkable Company FAR EXCEL in EVERY RESPECT ALL FEATS PERFORMED BY PHYSICAL STRENGTH, and are yet IN STRICT OBEDIENCE to NATURAL LAWS, IT IS QUITE IMPOSSIBLE, EVEN IN AN ELABORATE PROGRAMME, TO GIVE ANYTHING LIKE AN ADEQUATE PROMISE OF THE STUPENDOUS REALITIES WHICH WILL BE PRESENTED NIGHT AFTER NIGHT. THE THREE CHILDREN, AGED 5, 6, AND 7 YEARS RESPECTIVELY, AS WELL AS THE FEMALE ARTISTS, ARE THE WONDERS OF THE AGE.

Tickets $1 and $1 50. Boxes according to location. Seats secured at the Academy, at Cochrane's, No. 895 Broadway, and at Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway, six days in advance.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY—RISTORI.

Performance of Marie Antoinette commences at 7½.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, JAN. 21,
RISTORI'S FAREWELL TO BROOKLYN.
Giacometti's new and celebrated work,
MARIE ANTOINETTE,

which will be produced with grand mise en scene. All the splendid scenery and properties, expressly made for Marie Antoinette, in Paris, will be transported for that occasion to the Brooklyn Academy.

Reserved seats, $2; general admission, $1 50; family circle, 50c.

Seats will be secured at the Brooklyn Academy, and Peters' music store, No. 200 Broadway, between Fulton and John sts., New-York.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
Eighth night of the highly successful
LA GRANGE AND BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA.
TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) Jan. 22, at 8 P. M.,

First performance, at Pike's Opera House, of Verdi's great work, with entire new scenery, expressly painted for this representation; elaborate and splendid costumes, lately imported from Paris; gorgeous mise en scene, &c., &c.

RIGOLETTO.

Mme. DE LA GRANGE in her greatly admired role of..........Gilda
Miss Adelaide Phillipps..........as..........Madalena
Signor Massimiliani..........as..........Duke of Mantua
Signor Orlandini..........as..........Rigoletto
Signor Coletti..........as..........Monterone
Signor Sarti..........as..........Sparafucile
Musical Director and Conductor..........Signor NICOLAO

THURSDAY, Ninth Opera Night. SATURDAY, Grand Gala MATINEE, at 1 P. M., LA TRAVIATA. Admission to Matinee, all parts of the house, $1.

TUESDAY, Jan. 28, BROOKLYN.

Seats can be secured for either opera night this week at the ticket office at Pike's Opera House; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. Bateman..........Lessee and Director.
RETURN OF THE GRAND DUCHESS.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

Mr. Bateman respectfully announces that his PARISIAN OPERA COMPANY, that has just completed a most brilliant engagement in Boston, will give the ONE HUNDREDTH REPRESENTATION in America of Offenbach's CHEF D'ŒUVRE, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN, on TUESDAY evening and on every evening this week, except Saturday.

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 12 O'CLOCK, with seats secured at evening prices.

MLLE. TOSTEE, sparkling and vivacious as ever, in her inimitable role of "La Grande Duchesse."

Gen. FRITZ, fresh from his Boston triumph, as the conquering and conquered hero.

The ferocious BOUM, the dignified PUCK and effeminate PAUL in the famous conspiracy scene.

Miles. FERCOURT and LONGCHAMPS as Wanda.

NEPOMUC, braced with New-England air, more than ever the model subaltern.

The grand chorus, the pomp and circumstance of the Court, the grand review, the beautiful and grotesque costumes, marches, and the charming and delicious music.

POSITIVELY FOR ONE WEEK ONLY, and also for the LAST TIME IN NEW-YORK THIS SEASON, as the company are engaged in Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia till their return to produce "LA BELLE HELENE."

Seats secured for any performance during the week at the usual prices.

Doors open at 7½; begin at 8.
Matinee at 12. Doors open at 11½.

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 25,
LA MARIEE DU MARDI-GRAS
AND
LES FEMMES QUI PLEURENT.

STEINWAY HALL.

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 23, 1868,
will be performed
HAYDN'S GRAND ORATORIO,
THE "CREATION,"
with the following eminent artists:

MISS MARIA BRAINERD as..........Gabriel and Eve
MR. GEO. SIMPSON as..........Uriel
Mr. J. R. THOMAS as..........Raphael and Adam

FULL CHORUS OF THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
THEO. THOMAS' ORCHESTRA.
Organist—MR. E. J. CONNOLLY.
Conductor—MR. F. L. RITTER.

TICKETS $1; Reserved seats 50 cents extra. Can be obtained at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, Ruilman's, ticket office, No. 114 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

STEINWAY HALL.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22, 1868,
GRAND CONCERT
OF
Mr. J. A. DAWSON,

Assisted by
Mrs. SAGIARA FERRAND, Mezzo-Soprano.
Mr. ALBANO, Harpist.
Mr. COLIERE, Baritone.
Mr. MARZO, Accompanist.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON-AV., CORNER 31ST-ST.

Music under the direction of Prof. T. E. PERKINS. The Sunday-school connected with the Madison-av. Baptist Church will hold their Fifty-first Anniversary in the church THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, the 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D.D., Prof. E. G. ROBINSON, of Rochester University, and the Pastor, Rev. HENRY G. WESTON, D.D. Singing and recitations by the children. The public are invited to attend.

LOTTA, LOTTA, LOTTA.

"The Dramatic Pearl and laughter provoker on springs."—*News.*

"The most popular, amusing, piquant and eccentric actress of the day."—*Mercury.*

APPEARS AT
BROADWAY THEATRE, MONDAY, JAN. 27.

THIRD ANNUAL GRAND
THIRD ANNUAL GRAND
THIRD ANNUAL GRAND
MASQUERADE
MASQUERADE
BAL
OF THE
CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE,
CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE,
CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
NEXT THURSDAY, JAN. 23,
NEXT THURSDAY, JAN. 23.
GRAND PREPARATIONS AND ATTRACTIONS.
By invitation, appearance and procession of the
ROYAL JAPANESE
HAH-YAH-TA-KEE TROUPE,
in their national costumes and dances.

Tickets and boxes at Schirmer's, No. 701; Chickering's, No. 652; McCoy's, No. 112 and 114 Broadway; Koppel, No. 11 Ann-st.

Phillip & Petrillo, No. 3 Union-square, will furnish the costumes and dominos at the Academy.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS IN BROOKLYN.—LAST READING IN THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Mr. CHAS. DICKENS will read TO-NIGHT, (Tuesday, Jan. 21,) his NICHOLAS NICKLEBY, (at Mr. Squeers' School,) and BOOTS AT THE HOLLY TREE INN. The Readings will commence at 8 o'clock, and be comprised within two hours. The audience is earnestly requested to be seated ten minutes before the commencement of the Readings. Reserved seats, $2 each. A few desirable seats remain and will be sold at the box office of Plymouth Church, between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock this evening.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.—It is respectfully announced that Mr. DICKENS' FEW LAST FAREWELL READINGS in America will take place in New-York in the month of April. The dates will be advertised shortly.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.,
NO. 820 BROADWAY,
AND
NOS. 128, 130 AND 132 COURT-ST., CORNER STATE-ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The Directors take pleasure in announcing that they have adopted the "Guidemain," (Handleiter,) a very happy mechanical contrivance, invented by Kalkbrenner, and introduced, with great success in the Conservatories of Paris, Stuttgart, and others, the use of which will greatly assist the pupil in acquiring a correct position of the hands and arms.

LECTURES.

LECTURE

By SAMUEL S. DOUGHTY, Esq., "Continuation of Reminiscences of Travel in Europe," TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, at 8 o'clock, in the Hall, No. 1,329 Broadway. After the lecture Dr. PRETERRE will give an interesting exhibition of Electric Light, with new machinery from Paris, and also of Magnesian Light, as a means of artificial illumination. Admission, 50 cents.

P. S. HENSON, OF PHILADELPHIA, ON "FOOLS,"

at Stanton-st. Baptist Church, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents.

MR. DE CORDOVA WILL DELIVER A lecture for the benefit of the "Sheltering Arms," at Steinway Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 24. Admission to all parts of the house 50 cents. No reserved seats.

FREE LECTURE.—O. C. NORTH, ESQ., will lecture on "Ireland" at the Reading Room, No. 76 Varick-st., near Canal, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Public invited.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.

Watts Phillips, Esq.'s powerful sensation drama of NOBODY'S SON.

Every Afternoon and Evening at 2¾ and 7¾ P. M.

NEW ARRIVAL OF RARE WILD ANIMALS! WHITE or POLAR BEAR, PAIR OF BACTRIAN CAMELS, YOUNG GNU, or HORNED HORSE, &c., &c. FOUR BABY LIONS. VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S immense MENAGERIE. TOM THUMB ELEPHANT, HANNIBAL, Jr., INFANT FEMALE ESAU, BEAUTIFUL TROPICAL FISH, CIRCASSIAN GIRLS, ZOBEIDE LUTI AND ZALUMMA AGRA, FAT LADY GIANTESS, DWARF, LIVING SKELETON, FAT BABY, SEA LEOPARDS, &c.

Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.

Broadway and 30th-st.
FROST KING
NIGHTLY UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER
Will shortly be produced
IN A SUPERIOR MANNER.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
MATINEES AT 2½.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

First week of the young and dashing equestrienne MISS LUCILLE WATSON, MISS LUCILLE WATSON, from the Royal Amphitheatre, London, the embodiment of YOUTH, BEAUTY AND DARING, who will appear in her great SENSATION ACT OF EQUITATION! A RICHLY-VARIED PROGRAMME replete with brilliant and startling ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP, AND WONDERFUL ATHLETIC FEATS, introducing the entire strength of the GREAT NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

Admission, 50c.; children under ten, 25c.

THE CHARMING LOTTA.

BROUGHAM'S DRAMATIZATION OF DICKENS' OLD CURIOSITY SHOP.
BROADWAY THEATRE, MONDAY, JAN. 27.

THE PARIS PICTURES,

Now on view in the Winter Exhibition of the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

GEO. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.

New series, up town,
THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 23 and 24,
AT LYRIC HALL,
6th-av., near 42d-st.
PROGRAMME FOR THURSDAY:
SHAKSPEARE'S HENRY IV. (Scenes,) illustrating Hotspur and Falstaff.
SCOTT'S DEATH OF MARMION.
DICKENS' (PICKWICK PAPERS,)
MR. WINKLE'S MIDNIGHT ADVENTURE.

Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, numbered, $1; 8 o'clock.

RESERVED SEATS,
numbered and secured, may be obtained on Wednesday morning, at McFarland's book-store, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

SHAKESPEARE READINGS.

BROOKLYN.

Prof. RAYMOND'S second Course of Readings of the Plays of Shakespeare will commence at 7¾ o'clock on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1868, in the Philosophical Lecture Room of the Packer Institute.

PROGRAMME FOR THE COURSE.

January 27..........Taming of the Shrew
February 3..........King Henry VIII
February 10..........Much Ado About Nothing
February 17..........Othello
February 20..........Tempest

Tickets for the course $5. Now ready at Dyas' bookstore, No. 246 Fulton-st., at Dickinson's drug-store, corner of Montague and Hicks sts., and at Rose's, Atlantic-st. A few admissions to single readings will be sold at $1 50 each.

C—U—L—C.

MR. AND MRS. FROBISHER'S DRAMATIC AND HUMOROUS READINGS.
COOPER UNION, SATURDAY EVENING.

Tickets 25 cts.; at Fowler & Wells', No. 389 Broadway; McFarland's, 23d-st. and Broadway, and Cross', 15 3d-av.

HEBREW CHARITY BALL

In aid of the
HEBREW RELIEF SOCIETY,
At the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, 1868.

TICKETS, $5,
Admitting gentleman and lady.
Extra ladies' ticket, $2.

Can be obtained from either of the members of the Committee, or from the officers.

EMANUEL B. HART, Chairman, No. 23 William-st.
JACOB L. SEIXAS, Treasurer, Nos. 31 and 33 Walker-st.
LAURENS JOSEPH, Chairman Executive Committee, No. 26 Broad-st.

Proscenium and private boxes can be obtained at Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway.

GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.

Song of the Letters, 50c.; Sword of my Father, 40c.; "Tell Him," 40c.; Grande Valse, 40c.; Sabre Galop, 35c.; for Violin, 15c. each. FREDERICK BLUME, Nos. 208 Bowery and 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.

J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

ORANGE PRIORY.

A home boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, give private instruction day or evening, and qualify pupils practically for head book-keepers. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 129 5th-av., near 20th-st.

Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL

FOR THE CAREFUL
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 907 Broadway.

N. A. LESPINASSE

FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, 170th-st. French, language of the School. Courses in modern languages and sciences. Circulars Nos. 701 and 913 Broadway.

AN ADVANCED CLASS IN PHONOGRAPHY will be opened on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, at 8 o'clock. ANOTHER ELEMENTARY CLASS will be opened on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, at the same place and hour. Both classes will be taught by Mr. J. E. MUNSON. For terms and other particulars, see circular at the Library.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT "HILLSIDE," NORWALK, CONN.—Home comforts, constant care and thorough instruction. Pupils received at any time. Can remain during vacations if desired. For circulars address Dr. J. C. FITCH, Principal.

A FEW SCHOLARS RECEIVED FOR instructions upon piano by a lady who has had greatest advantages and experience; best references, City and elsewhere. Inquire or address "G," at Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place, or at No. 153 (new No.) East 27th-st.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st.—Primary, commercial, scientific and classical departments. Preparation to college, military, navy and mining schools.
Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—FOR THE most thorough, extensive and accomplished education of young ladies, at a moderate cost. Next session begins Feb. 6. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

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with new scenery, new music, new properties and new mechanical effects, and the following very carefully chosen cast:

Mr. J. K. MORTIMER..........as..........Mr. Alfred Jingle
Mr. O. T. PARSLOE, Jr..........as..........Sam Weller
Mr. WM. CARLTON..........as..........Nathaniel Winkle
(the celebrated comedian, his first appearance at this theatre.)
Mr. C. PETERS..........as..........Tracy Tupman
(his first appearance in many months.)
Mr. H. RYNER..........as..........Mr. Pickwick
Mr. GEO. H. CLARKE..........as..........Mr. Bob Sawyer
Mr. T. L. DONNELLY..........as..........Mr. Sam Allen
Mr. E. VARREY..........as..........Tony Veller
(his first appearance at this theatre.)
Mr. GEO. LINGARD..........as..........The Sleepy Judge
Mr. K. H. COLLINGS..........as..........The Great Mr. Nupkins
Miss JENNIE WORRELL
..........as Mary, the beloved of Sam Weller
Miss CELIA LOGAN..........as..........Arabella Allen
Mrs. EDWARD WRIGHT..........as..........Mrs. Bardell
Mrs. BLAND..........as..........Mrs. Cluppins
(her first appearance here.)
Mrs. H. RYNER..........as..........Aunt Rachel
(her first appearance.)
Miss WALLACE..........as The Lady in Curl Papers

The incidents of the drama will include MR. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY, THE GREAT TRIAL OF BARDELL VS. PICKWICK, and THE JOLLY CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES AT DINGLE DELL, WITH A NEW SKATING DANCE, &c.

Seats may be secured for the opening night on Monday morning at 8 o'clock.

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BUILDING OF THE DARK TOWER.
ACT 1.—THE YELLOW EMPIRE.
THE BALLET OF FIRE FLIES.
THE KINGDOM OF FISHES—BALLET.
ACT 3—THE KINGDOM OF AIKA—BALLET.
MARCH AIKA AMAZONIAN.
AN INTERMISSION.
ACT 4—Revealing the
BRIGHT REALMS OF THE DRAGON FLY—Marston
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The Sisters appearing as ROMEO and JULIET.
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FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP WESER.

The steamship *Weser*, which left Bremen Jan. 4 and Southampton Jan. 7, arrived at New-York at a late hour Sunday night, with advices two days later than were at hand by the *Australasian*.

In England, reports of Fenian outrages still filled the columns of the daily newspapers. The latest telegrams from Cork give particulars of the robbery of a magazine of a large quantity of powder. Right Rev. Dr. MORIARTY, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Kerry, has addressed a circular to the clergy of his diocese in reference to the requiem masses celebrated for the Manchester Fenians. Dr. MORIARTY objects to the services on the ground that the condemned men had really committed a crime punishable by death.

The *Moniteur* of Jan. 5 contains a decree ordering the publication of the declaration signed on the 24th of December last by France and Luxemburg. This declaration simplifies the form of the legal documents to be produced by the subjects of one country to enable them to contract marriage with those of the other.

The *Constitutionnel* says that the speeches of the Emperor are often the object of perfidious comments. It contradicts those persons who endeavor to discover a hidden meaning and reserve in the assurances of friendship exchanged between the Emperor and Count VON DER GOLTZ. The same journal refutes the rumor that the Emperor, in the reception of the Legislative Body, dwelt upon the urgency of the bill relative to the organization of the army, and its necessity as a guarantee for the safety of the country. It adds: "Never were more cordial congratulations exchanged on the occasion of the New-Year between the Emperor NAPOLEON and the other Sovereigns of Europe. The King of Italy, among others, addressed a most friendly dispatch to the Emperor."

The Paris *Figaro* says: "The Duke of Magenta, who only two days ago started for Algeria, is already recalled. He is coming back, however, not to take the command of an invading army, but to be present at the betrothal (*fiançailles*) of the Prince Imperial with a German princess of high lineage."

The *Star's* Paris correspondent says: "The marriage of Mlle. PATTI and the Marquis DE CAUX is arranged. LA DIVA'S fortune amounts to £40,000. Her Majesty has written a congratulatory letter to Mlle. PATTI, in which she has expressed the pleasure with which she will receive the great artist at court as Marquise DE CAUX." A later dispatch, however, contradicts the report of the projected marriage.

"On Jan. 3, the eruption of Mount Vesuvius assumed alarming proportions. An immense current of lava overflowed the central cone, and skirted the hill on the west and northwest, approaching the valley of Cercola. Constant shocks and loud reports were recurring. Great panic prevailed in the villages on the slopes of Vesuvius. On Jan. 5 the eruption increased. The torrent of lava followed the same direction as during the eruptions of 1858, 1859, 1860, and separated into two branches. The northern branch passed closed to the Observatory, approaching Resina; the southern branch took the direction approaching Torre del Greco.

The Vienna *Debatte*, of Jan. 4, announces that the Turkish Ambassador, HAIDER EFFENDI, has received an order from Constantinople to proceed at once to London. He leaves probably to-day. This mission is said to be connected with the present relations of the Russian and Turkish Cabinets. The Dresden *Journal* publishes the programme of the foreign policy of Baron BEUST. It is all peaceful. Austria has nothing to fear from the unity either of Germany or Italy; but she would be directly menaced by a Slavonic propaganda, and by encroachments of Russia in the East.

A Madrid despatch says that the fall in the public securities is atributed to engagements said to have been entered into between the Spanish and the French Governments in the eventuality of a European war. It is feared that the Roman question will occasion serious obstacles to Spain. It is also much remarked, that in the speech from the Crown the Emperor Napoleon is called "ally and dear friend."

Letters from Canea mentioned that the Turkish Admiral surprised a Russian corvette landing provisions at Arnino, and violating the blockade. The commander of the corvette proposed to suspend the landing till the decision of the Russian Consul could be obtained—the Turkish Admiral consented to it.

The Russian Government is about to change its attitude towards Turkey and the Powers likely to support her in the crisis said to be imminent in the East. At the Court there are two parties, the moderate and the party of action. The moderate party, headed by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, would observe a sympathetic neutrality on behalf of the Christians in the East, and cause that neutrality to be observed by the other Powers through the following means: 1. Russia would make known her firm resolution of not suffering any intervention in the Eastern affairs. 2. An *entente* between Prussia and Italy. 3. A promise to England to help her views concerning Egypt. The party of action recommends an open war on behalf of the Christian subjects of the Porte.

News from Shanghai announces that a political revolution has taken place in Japan. The Tycoon has resigned. It is supposed that the foreign relations of Japan will not be perjudiced by the change. An adjournment of the opening of the new ports for a few months is, however, considered probable.

The Bombay *Gazette* announces that it has received hopeful news regarding the fate of Dr. LIVINGSTONE. A letter from Zanzibar, dated the 1st of October, says that an Arab ivory trader spoke of having seen the great explorer, attended by thirteen followers, to the west of Lake Tanjangika. On being shown an album of photographs, he pointed out that of Dr. LIVINGSTONE, saying, "That is the man."

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Distribution of Prizes by the Emperor Napoleon.

The distribution of prizes to the successful competitors at the Great International Exhibition took place Jan. 5 at the Tuileries. The Diplomatic Body, the Ministers, and other high dignitaries were present.

After the report of M. DE FORCADE LA ROQUETTE, the Minister of Agriculture, was read, the Emperor said:

"The success which has attended the Exhibition makes it a very difficult task to reward the merits of all when there are so many deserving. It was necessary to discriminate between the best—always a delicate task, and always leaving many regrets. The encouragement given to every branch of industry (added the Emperor) will bear its fruits. Agriculture and industry will continue to advance. The men who labor to cultivate the land may always count upon my solicitude; and France, enriched by their exertions, will always stand in the first rank in the path of the progress of civilization."

Mr. ROUHER announced that three chief prizes were awarded to the Emperors of Russia and of Austria for their great improvements in horse-breeding, and to the Emperor of the French for his establishments and improvements for the benefit of agriculture.

A great number of decorations were distributed.

FRANCE AND ROME.

The Pope's Gift to the Defender of the Holy See.

Paris (Jan. 4) Correspondence of the London Daily News.

It is confirmed that the velvet cap and sword blessed by the Pope on Christmas Day, and destined for a present to the Sovereign who rendered the most signal service to the Church during the year, has been given to the Emperor NAPOLEON III. It was to announce this great news that M. CHIGI, the Pope's nuncio, had an audience of His Majesty on Saturday last. The prelate specially commissioned to bring these insignia to Paris is expected to-day or to-morrow. It is a mistake to suppose that this great Catholic prize is awarded every year. If so the list of worthy recipients would be very soon exhausted. No Sovereign has received the cap and sword since 1849. To the Emperor who is now to have them they will probably turn out a *damnosa hereditas*. The immediate return is, however, I believe to be the bestowal of a Cardinal's hat upon the Archbishop of Paris, who was, and but for the Emperor's patronage would still be, in very bad odor at Rome. The alliance between Church and State certainly seems to be wonderfully flourishing in the country whose Constitution bears the date of 1789 in its title-page. The Emperor himself said nothing on New-Year's Day that can possibly be construed as alarming, but it will not escape the attention of European Governments that the Archbishop of Paris was permitted to tell His Majesty that the "ascendency" of France in the world was the necessary guarantee of justice and peace.

ITALY AND GERMANY.

Recognition of the Northern Confederation by King Victor Emmanuel.

Count VON USEDOM, the Prussian Ambassador, had a special audience of King VICTOR EMMANUEL, Jan. 5, when he presented his credentials as Ambassador of the North German Confederation. Count von Usedom, in addressing the King, said:

"The King of Prussia believed that he was acting agreeably to His Majesty's wishes in following the same course with Italy as with the other great Powers in this matter. The King of Prussia trusted that King VICTOR EMMANUEL would extend to the North German Confederation the same good-will and friendly relations which the King of Prussia had always cultivated with Italy."

King VICTOR EMMANUEL in reply expressed his satisfaction at the cordial sentiments conveyed by Count VON USEDOM, and declared his wish to continue on the same friendly feeling with the North German Confederation as previously existed between Italy and Prussia.

THE ARMIES OF EUROPE.

Military Strength of Austria, Russia and Italy.

Paris (Jan. 4) Correspondence of the London Times.

The statement made the other day in the legislative body by M. ROUHER, during the debate on the army bill, to the effect that at any moment France was exposed to be menaced by 1,200,000 Austrians, 1,450,000 Russians, 1,300,000 Prussians, and 800,000 Italians, would, if well founded, be indeed alarming, and would justify the Government in all that it is doing for the national defence. The Minister of State added that it was much to expect from the courage of the French soldiers and the power of the army of France, that a military force of 800,000 men could resist everywhere and at all times an army of 1,800,000 men. If the fears are well founded that France may have for enemies, and at the same time, Prussia, Russia, and Italy, an army of 2,000,000, instead of 1,200,000, would not be excessive. A writer in the *Temps*, M. MAURICE BLOCK, strong in statistics, undertakes to show that these hosts which M. ROUHER conjured up, perhaps to facilitate the passing of the bill through a reluctant Chamber, have no existence in reality. He has examined the question with his usual care, and he demonstrates by figures that the calculations of the Minister of State were erroneous. Prussia and the Northern Confederation together do not figure for more than 712,641 men, *plus* the second ban of the Landwehr, which may stand for the National Guard, as they have no other, and this second ban, as appears from the *Annuaire Militaire* of Prussia, is 95,000 men. Of these 800 and odd thousands of men there are but 421,528 forming part of the active army, which in seven years may reach 585,000 men.

As regards Austria, official documents (*Statistiches Jahrbuch*) published by the Statistical Department show the effective strength of the Imperial army, on the 1st of January, 1866, to be 874,371 on the peace and 728,915 men on the war footing. It is well known that in the campaign of 1866 the effective strength could not be attained, and that money, as well as men, was wanting. After the great disaster of that year, an Imperial decree gave, it is true, the basis for a new military organization, which was to increase the strength of the army to 850,000 in peace, and 1,100,000 in war. This decree, which was issued simply to tranquilize the public mind, then so agitated, had to be withdrawn when the constitutional state of Austria was established, each Diet having the right to vote one-half of the contingent. Her contingent Hungary fixed at 40,000 men, with the obligation of serving for six years, three of them in the reserve. The Hungarian army can, therefore, be counted at no more than six times 40,000, or 240,000 men. The other half of the Empire will in this case probably yield no more than six times 50,000, or 300,000 men—namely, a total on the war footing for the whole Empire of 540,000, and allowance must be made for non-effectives. No one, not even the Government itself, knows accurately what is the amount of the present war establishment of Austria; and her rulers have been for some time too much occupied in organizing peace to attend to war.

If M. ROUHER believes in the 1,440,000 men of Russia, it is because it pleases him to indulge in illusions. M. BLOCK affirms, as in the case of Austria, that nobody knows, and the Czar less than any one, the numerical strength of the Russian army; and the formidable numbers paraded *in terrorem* before the world exist only on paper. He is prevented by want of space from explaining in detail the mode of recruiting in the Russian Empire; but it is a fact that at the period of the war against France, England, Turkey and Italy, and in the presence of hostile Austria, the state of the Russian army showed 796,975 men, including the militia, (see Col. DE RUSTOW'S work,)—that is, less than 800,000, and very far indeed from M. ROUHER'S 1,444,000 men.

With respect to Italy the Relazione del Maggiore-Generale M. TORRE speaks of 476,045 men, all included, and it is very doubtful whether all could be got together in 1866. On what ground, then, did the Minister speak of 900,000 men, exclusive of the National Guard? In Italy it is calculated, says M. BLOCK, that the country can furnish for the army a maximum of 3,400 men out of every million of population. In the same proportion France with her 38,000,000 could raise every year 129,200 recruits; and in Italy the annual contingent cannot exceed twenty-four times 3,400, or 81,600. Of this number 5,000 are intended for the sea service; the remainder, 76,600, for that of the land. The annual contingent is divided into two parts, or categories. The first is composed of 55 per cent. of the contingent, or, in round numbers, 40,000 men. These men have to serve for 11 years—five with the colors and six in the reserve. 40,000 multiplied by 11 give 440,000; and from these must be deducted for deaths and other casualties 10 per cent.; there remain, therefore, 396,000. The remaining 36,600 form the second category, who serve five years in the reserve. 36,600 multiplied by five give 183,000; deduct 5 per cent. for deaths, &c., and there remain 173,250, making a total of 569,250 men.

After these calculations as to numbers, M. BLOCK observes:

"Have not pay, subsistence, arms, forage, and the rest indispensable to an army to be provided? In our days it is not big battalions, but big Budgets, that secure the victory; and, be it remembered, big Budgets, without deficits and without paper-money. We all know the financial condition of the greater part of the great Powers. People often talk of the equilibrium of Europe and the necessity of reestablishing it. But in what consists political equilibrium? Simply in a good system of alliances. However great a national agglomeration may be, it will always be weak if the rest of Europe unite against it. What each State needs are alliances, and if we knew how to secure them, the one or the other of our neighbors that occupy themselves, in reality or in appearance, with increasing their armies would do so for our advantage instead of, as we are told, to our prejudice."

POLITICS IN GEORGIA.

The Removal of Gov. Jenkins—Correspondence Between the Governor and Gen. Meade.

LETTER FROM THE COMMANDING-GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT, (Georgia, Alabama and Florida,) ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 7, 1868.

His Excellency Charles J. Jenkins, Provisional Governor of the State of Georgia, Milledgeville, Ga.:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a copy of an ordinance recently adopted by the Constitutional Convention of the State of Georgia, and a copy of the indorsement thereon made by Brevet Major-Gen. JOHN POPE, who, at the date of such indorsement, was in command of this military district. I also inclose a copy of a letter addressed to Gen. POPE by JOHN JONES, Esq., Provisional Treasurer of the State of Georgia.

You will observe that said ordinance authorized and directed said Treasurer to advance to the disbursing officer of the Convention, therein named, out of the Treasury of the State of Georgia, the sum of $40,000, to defray the expenses of the Convention and the pay and mileage of its members to the 23d day of December, 1867, and that Gen. POPE'S indorsement on said ordinance authorized and instructed the Treasurer to pay the sum designated in the ordinance to the disbursing officer of the Convention, for the purposes specified, and to file the ordinance with his indorsement thereon, and the receipt of said disbursing officer, as the Treasurer's voucher for the amount so paid. The Treasurer declined to pay the amount so ordered to be paid, *on the ground that he held his office under the Constitution of the State of Georgia, adopted in 1865, being sworn to perform its duties according to that Constitution and the laws of the State, by which he alleged he was forbidden to pay money out of the Treasury, except upon warrant of the Governor and sanction of the Comptroller-General*, and that having entered into heavy bonds for the faithful performance of his duties so prescribed, he was compelled to decline making the payment ordered by the Convention and authorized by Gen. POPE. Under these circumstances, I deem it proper to request you to issue an Executive warrant on the State Treasurer for the payment of the amount and for the purposes specified in said ordinance. I am clearly of the opinion that the Convention is authorized by the Reconstruction acts of Congress to exercise such legislative power as may be necessary for it to discharge the duties which those acts impose on the Convention. To enable it to discharge its duty, the payment of its current expenses and of its members is absolutely essential. In this view I consider the present ordinance as "an appropriation made by law," in the sense used by the Constitution of Georgia, which prescribes that "no money should be drawn from the Treasury of this State except by appropriation made by law;" and I therefore trust that you will not hesitate to give the Executive warrant required by the Treasurer. If I am correctly informed, there is a precedent for the action of this Convention in the appropriations made by the Constitutional Convention which assembled in this State in 1865.

You will please show this communication to the Comptroller-General.

Hoping that in the performance of the difficult and embarrassing duties now devolved upon me I may have the coöperation and assistance of the Executive Department of the State of Georgia,

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. G. MEADE, Major-Gen. U. S. A., Commanding Third Military District.

THE REPLY OF GOV. JENKINS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, MILLEDGEVILLE, Jan. 10, 1868.

Major-Gen. George G. Meade, U. S. A., Commanding Third Military District:

GENERAL: Your communication of the 7th inst., inclosing, for my consideration, an ordinance of a convention now sitting in Atlanta, "to levy and collect a tax for defraying the expenses of the Convention, and for other purposes," having an indorsement thereon by Major-Gen. JOHN POPE, then commanding the Third District, authorizing and instructing JOHN JONES, Esq., State Treasurer, to pay the disbursing officer of the Convention $40,000 to pay its expenses and the pay and mileage of its members and officers up to the 23d day of December, 1867, and the reply of Mr. JONES to Gen. POPE was received after 10 o'clock P. M. yesterday, and numerous unavoidable interruptions have prevented me from replying in time for the mail of to-day.

After reciting the substance of the inclosed papers, you add, "under these circumstances I deem it proper to request you to issue an Executive warrant on the State Treasurer for the payment of the amount, and for the purposes specified in said ordinance."

After careful consideration, and with the clearest conviction of duty, *I must, General, respectfully decline to comply with your request*. With a full appreciation of the courteous terms in which your request has been preferred, I ask your consideration of the reasons which have prompted the answer here given. They apply to three aspects of the subject under consideration.

First—I have considered it as arising under the Constitution of the State of Georgia, adopted in 1865, and the Constitution of the United States, both of which upon my induction into office I took a solemn oath "*to the best of my abilities to preserve, protect and defend.*" One of the provisions of the former is expressed in these words: "*No money shall be drawn from the Treasury of this State, except by appropriation made by law.*" Here is an attempt to draw from the Treasury of this State a large sum of money. Has an appropriation of this money been made by law? Clearly not, according to my conception. I venture the assertion that any learned, upright jurist would hold that the term "*law*," as used in this connection, signifies *a statute emanating from the law-making power established by that Constitution, and none other*. What else can it mean? You say, "In this view" (*i. e.* in view of the necessities of the Convention) "I regard this ordinance as an appropriation made by law in the sense used by the Constitution of Georgia." From this conclusion, General, I most emphatically dissent. Whence does this ordinance emanate? From a convention assembled to make a constitution for the State of Georgia, which is intended to supersede that in which the above prohibition is contained—a convention not assembled either in the manner pointed out by itself nor by the spontaneous action of the constituency recognized by it. The concluding clause of our Constitution of 1865 reads thus: "This Constitution shall be altered or amended only by a convention of the people, called for that purpose by act of the General Assembly."

Bear in mind, General, that I am now discussing your proposition, that the present ordinance is to be regarded "as an appropriation made by law," in the sense used by the Constitution of Georgia, which prescribes that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury of this State except by appropriation made by law. As a logician, *for the purpose of the argument*, you concede that I am bound by the Constitution, and are seeking to convince me that this ordinance comes within the exception to the prohibition. Now look at it in the light of the concluding clause I have quoted, prescribing how, and how only, it shall be altered and amended. That clause is conservative of the Constitution itself. The Convention which passed this ordinance, and which is assembled expressly to make a constitution for Georgia, is not called as provided in that last clause, and is, therefore, put under the ban of the Constitution now existing. Yet you say an ordinance made by *it* is, in the sense of that very Constitution, a "law" appropriating money. If I be right in defining the term "law," as used in the prohibiting clause, I have only to add that *the law-making power established by the Constitution has made no such appropriation*. The Convention which made this ordinance is called into being by certain acts of the Congress of the United States, is one of the agents of that Congress (yourself being another) for the purpose of carrying into effect a certain purpose. You construe those acts as giving authority to the Convention to appropriate money out of the Treasury of Georgia. Do you hold, General, that *the Congress of the United States could directly, by its own simple act, appropriate money from the Treasury of Georgia?* If you do, you will confer a great favor by designating the article, section and clause of the Constitution of the United States (whence only its powers come) conferring that power. If you do not so hold, (and I scarcely think you do,) will you insist that *the Congress can confer upon its agents larger powers than are possessed by itself?* Should you say that you are not permitted to consider those Reconstruction acts with reference to their constitutionality or their justice, or their expediency—that you came here to execute them, and must do so? Pardon me for replying that you and I look at them from a different stand-point. I have said that I have sworn to support the Constitutions of Georgia and the United States, and I have a serene consciousness that in declining to obey the behest of the Convention, and to comply with your courteous request, *I but pay a dutiful homage to both Constitutions.*

Secondly—I have considered the subject with reference to the Reconstruction acts themselves. I can find nothing which in the remotest degree authorizes the construction that they intended to saddle the Treasury of Georgia with the cost of their novel enterprise. It is very clear that they intended that cost, up to the assembling of the Convention, to come out of the Federal Treasury. They have, with equal distinction, provided that the Convention shall provide for their own compensation and other expenses, *by levying a tax upon the people for that express purpose*. But you may say, this is too slow; the Convention cannot possibly await the collection of the tax—there is nobody else that can and will advance to them, and, therefore, you must. But the Congress have not so said. It is a very old and a very safe rule of construction "*expressio unius, exclusio est alterius.*" The Congress having expressly specified how the expense of the whole scheme, from beginning to end, shall be provided for, it cannot fairly be argued that they intended any other provision. Nothing but a most latitudinary construction could justify the inference that this legislation imposes a burden upon the State Treasury. Think you, General, it would become the Governor of one of these States, required by law to disburse certain sums for designated objects and scantily supplied with means for the purpose, to adopt such a rule of construction, and in a fit of generosity, at the expense of justice and of duty, to volunteer so large a contribution to a cause with which he had no official connection? Will you do me the favor General, in imagination, to place yourself in the position of one of these unfortunates, and ask yourself the question, would I do so? It may be that the Congress has not adequately provided for this Convention, which it brought into being, but that is a question between the parent and the child. Even if it be so, I incline to think that no blame attaches to you or to me. In connection with this point, I will say, further, I cannot perceive in these multiplied Reconstruction acts, the Congress has imposed upon me any active part whatever. They have graciously consented to leave me undisturbed in the performance of the humble functions intrusted to me by the Constitution and laws of the State, upon the condition that I do not "hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct the due and proper administration of those acts." But you see this imposes only a negative duty. Believe me, General, in my official position, compliance with your request would involve a tremendous activity, nay, even the abandonment of previously imposed positive duty. This brings me to say:

Thirdly, That I have considered this question with reference to the resources and the existing liabilities of the Treasury of Georgia. Into these (although tolerably familiar with them before) I have carefully looked since I had the pleasure of seeing you, and I now state distinctly my firm conviction that, if I assume and meet the expenses of this Convention, I shall be unable to pay the civil list, the principal of the public debt near maturity, the interest on the remainder, and other necessary charges. If your thoughts revert to the proposed reimbursement, I have only to say it will come too late.

Hoping that these reasons for my course will be as satisfactory to you as they are conclusive with me, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES J. JENKINS, Governor of Georgia.

GEN. MEADE'S REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT, GEORGIA, ALABAMA AND FLORIDA, ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 13, 1868.

Charles J. Jenkins, Milledgeville, Ga.:

SIR: I have received with profound regret your communication of the 10th inst., in which you decline to accede to the request made in mine of the 7th inst. As I cannot but consider your action as *a failure to coöperate with me* in executing the laws known as the Reconstruction laws of Congress, and as I am further advised you have declined to pay the salary of M. S. BIGBY, Solicitor-General of the Tallapoosa Circuit, on the ground that said officer having been appointed by the Military Commander of the Third Military District, you cannot recognize the validity of his appointment, I am forced most reluctantly to view your actions as obstructions to the execution of the Reconstruction laws, and have no alternative but *to remove you from your office*, as you will see I have done by the inclosed order. I do not deem myself called upon to answer the argument of your letter. The issue is very plain between us. I must require the acknowledgment of the validity of the Reconstruction laws, and *you plainly deny them as having any binding force on your actions*. Both of us are acting from a conscientious sense of duty, but the issue is so plain and direct that all hope of harmonious coöperation must be abandoned.

With feelings of high personal respect, and with sincere regret for the course I feel myself compelled to take, I remain, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant, GEORGE G. MEADE, Major-General Commanding.

The South and the Presidential Election.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

If the majority in Congress could forget that there will be a Presidential election next year they would improve the chances of the Republican candidate. It is evident that the disorganized States of the South cannot be reconstructed so as to take part in the election. *Congress should not attempt to force reconstruction with the view of obtaining Southern electoral votes. There will be three votes lost in the North where there will be one gained in the South, by the process.* Whatever danger there may be in entering upon the next Presidential election without the States that were of the Southern Confederacy must be encountered. It is too late to get them in, in good shape. Therefore count them out, and plan the campaign with them counted out. Then it is devoutly to be wished that the election may be decided beyond the possibility of controversy in the Northern States, for a disputed Presidential succession would mean, not a sectional war such as we have had, but a civil war; and *we should be Mexicanized.*

The Dangers Ahead.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The majority in Congress are proceeding upon the presumption that all the people who took sides with the Thirty-ninth Congress against the President are bound up, body and soul, in their caucus decrees. They are mistaken. *It was not the policy of the President so much as the exceeding indiscretion of the conduct and utterances of Andrew Johnson that in 1866 was disapproved by the people in electing the Fortieth Congress.* And now new issues are coming up and overshadowing the things of yesterday. The elections in 1867 showed that appeals to the war spirit merely were losing their efficacy. There is a political chaos. The people are not awed by the hasty decisions of scared and passionate partisans in caucus assembled. The want of wisdom in the Republican Party management has already revived the Democratic Party, and *it looms up formidable in its prestige and its discipline*. The majority of the people would prefer not to trust it with power again. But Congress is cutting down that majority. Doubtless it would be an evil of great magnitude to place the Administration in Democratic hands. Let Congress take care that the people are not given ample reason to make a choice of evils, for the popular intelligence is not always equal to choosing the least.

The Jumel Estate—Facts in Regard to the Contested Will.

From the Troy (N. Y.) Times, Jan. 16.

Solomon once solved a hard question concerning the ownership of a child, and were he now alive he might undertake a similar duty in respect to an estate worth $1,000,000. Who is heir to the Jumel property? Is it CHASE, or JONES, or BOWEN, or some still unknown claimant? There, in the upper part of this city, are the spacious fields worth $75,000 per acre, with no one to sell or improve them, and the question which for two years has puzzled the lawyers and puzzles them still is—who is the heir? Out of a few curious facts has grown a law suit which has no parallel in America and few in the annals of the English Bar. That case has just come up before CARDOZO, and is adjourned for further examination. The facts are these: Seventy years ago JOHN and PHŒBE BOWEN lived in Providence, L. I., and had three children, a son and two daughters. They were poor. Like many of the children of this unfortunate class the daughters fell into dissolute habits, while the son died. One of these girls named ELIZA, who was very pretty and engaging, fell in with a rich Frenchman and became his mistress. They went to New-York, where the Frenchman, STEPHEN JUMEL by name, opened a wine-store, and finding his companion so active and useful a housekeeper that she was indispensable, he made her his lawful wife. On this stroke of luck the newly-made wife sent for her sister POLLY, who on her arrival at New-York, changed from a woman of the town to a fine lady, and married a man named WILLIAM JONES. The Joneses had children, four in number, but the Jumels had none. The latter, therefore, adopted a child, the daughter of POLLY BOWEN, and illegitimate, of course. The child was named MARY JONES, and called Mme. JUMEL her aunt! She accompanied the family to Paris, where they lived in splendid style, and where she was educated. On their return to New-York, STEPHEN JUMEL bought a large farm near the High Bridge and shortly afterward died. That farm is now worth a million of dollars. MARY JONES married NELSON CHASE and died in 1842. CHASE obtained possession of a part of the Jumel mansion and lived there in spite of its owner, who hated him bitterly, but had not nerve enough to eject him. The latter married AARON BURR, but soon cast him off and then lived in a wretched condition until her death, in 1865, in her 93d year. She was a woman of violent passions and used to threaten to shoot her servants; many considered her slightly insane. She was disgusted with her legal heirs, and during the last year of her life she called in an Episcopal clergyman and employed him to draw a will, which she signed, bequeathing her vast property to benevolent objects, with the exception of a small sum to CHASE and a neat legacy to the clergyman. After the death the children of WILLIAM JONES sold their claim to CHASE, and he commenced a suit to break the will on the ground of insanity and succeeded. He paid or agreed to pay $80,000 in costs and in compensation, and supposed himself the master of the estate. Happy at this conclusion he married a young wife and went to Europe on a bridal tour. Strange points of mystery now began to leak out. It was discovered that MARY JONES, the adopted daughter of the Jumels, instead of being the child of POLLY BOWEN, was in reality the illegitimate daughter of Mme. JUMEL, and it is a curious fact that this MARY never knew the secret of her birth, and it is doubtful whether any one suspected it. CHASE having broken the will, obtains, as he supposes, the estate, not through his wife, whom all knew to be illegitimate, but through his purchase of the Jones' heirship. A third Richmond now appears, and CHASE must hurry home from Europe to meet and resist a claim for this vast property. We have said that these sisters had a brother, JOHN BOWEN, who died young. But is this a fact? "No, it is false," cry the plaintiffs. "We are the children of JOHN BOWEN, and are heirs to the Jumel property, being nephews of ELIZA JUMEL." These plaintiffs in their action of ejectment against NELSON CHASE, aver that not only are they heirs of ELIZA JUMEL, but that they are the only heirs. How, then, one may inquire, do they dispose of the claims of the Joneses? Simply by averring that POLLY BOWEN never married WILLIAM JONES, but died as she lived—a prostitute; and that JONES' wife, instead of being POLLY BOWEN, was the daughter of JONATHAN CLARKE, that man having married the widow of JOHN BOWEN, Sr. Here, then, is a strange complication. The witnesses, of course, are with few exceptions dead, and the survivors are so enfeebled by age that it is difficult to rely on their memories, especially concerning events which occurred seventy years ago. Diligent search has been made through the records of Providence without arriving at a safe conclusion, and the old crone who was lately on the witness stand was so feeble that it was painful to listen to the testimony and an adjournment was ordered. So the case stands, and the question still vexes tenants and purchasers as well as the legal profession. How shall they solve these knotty points? or, in other words, who shall be heir? Is it not a strange circumstance that astute lawyers should now be tracking up a brace of loose women who walked the streets in misery seventy years ago, and should be searching the records of prostitution and crime to find an owner for a million of dollars?

The Newest Reconstruction Bill—A Point Worth Thinking of.

From the Washington Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

By this bill the work of reorganizing the Government of the States lately in rebellion is taken entirely out of the hands of the President, and intrusted to Gen. GRANT. Well, *suppose Gen. Grant sees fit to transcend the limits of law in the execution of these duties*, what can Congress do? Strange to say, *nothing at all*. Gen. GRANT can be neither impeached nor court-martialed—the *first because he is not a civil officer of the United States*, and the *second because he has no superiors in the army, of whom a court-martial can be organized*. This fact alone is argument enough against Mr. BINGHAM'S bill, in a constitutional Government, based upon the theory of responsibility to the people as the supreme power and final arbiter of all official acts. As a shorter cut to the desired result, and a measure equally in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, with the additional advantage of being more easily understood, it would be a great improvement to substitute for it a *joint resolution abolishing the office of President of the United States*. Will not some high-strung Radical accept this suggestion and act upon it? There are those who think that the Republican Party has suffered, of late, from its half-way measures. Here is a chance to go the whole distance, and to win reputation for earnestness, at the trifling expense of a little indiscretion.

Freaks of an Unruly Elephant.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Jan. 20.

The elephant *Romeo*, who recently killed his keeper at Hatborough, still continues in such a froward mood that it is impossible to pacify him. He is confined in a pen made of stout timbers, and no one dare enter his den. He commits some curious pranks. On one occasion he picked up a camel on his trunk and threw it some distance. He appears to have a particular spite at two baby elephants which are among the animals wintering at Mr. MILLER'S. It is somewhat dangerous for people to approach the cage of *Romeo*, and, in fact, some of the residents close by are fearful that he may escape and do some damage. He finds many ways to manifest his dislike to some of the persons who are about him. He throws stones and pebbles at them with his trunk, and such other articles as he can get hold of. On one occasion he took a bucket filled with water and dashed it to pieces. Mr. FOREPAUGH states that *Romeo* cost him $40,000, and of course he is anxious to have such a valuable piece of property brought to terms.

The Firemen's Ball.

The thirty-ninth annual ball of the late Volunteer Fire Department took place at the Academy of Music last night. Notwithstanding the unpromising weather the ball was well attended, and the interior of the Academy presented almost as brilliant a scene as it used to on similar occasions, when the old Fire Department was flourishing in all its glory. The company commenced to arrive about 9 o'clock, and owing to the excellent arrangements of Capt. BRACKETT the carriages were able to set down their guests and drive off without any unnecessary delay. The interior of the academy was beautifully and appropriately decorated, though not with that lavish display which may have been observed on former occasions. Indeed, the present arrangement of the interior of the house neither admits nor requires many additional adornments. About 10 o'clock the gas was turned fuller on and a flood of light fell on the dancing floor. In a few minutes afterward the music commenced and the gentlemen led out their partners for the first dance. Of the toilets it is only necessary to say that they were rich and tasteful. The private boxes and dress circle were well filled with spectators who preferred to look on rather than to join in the various dances which were kept up until a very late hour. The sale of tickets was large, and the proceeds will be devoted to the augmentation of the Widow's and Orphan's Fund. All the arrangements were under the charge of Messrs. WENMANN, DELMONICO, GUNTHER, BRENNAN, ROBERT MCGINNIS, POILLON, VENN, LASAK and other well-known gentlemen.

Disastrous Fire in Broadway.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the ladies' trimmings-store of G. J. DARTOIS, No. 651 Broadway, the flames not being extinguished until a damage of $10,000 had been occasioned to the stock. Mr. DARTOIS is fully insured. The second floor, front, was occupied by A. J. THOMAS, diamond broker, whose loss is about $1,500; insured for $1,000 in the Beekman. The second floor, rear, was occupied by G. W. LANTHIER, passe-partout manufacturer, who estimates his loss at $10,000; no insurance. The third floor, front, was occupied as a dwelling by Mr. STOUT, who sustained a loss of $300; no insurance. The rear of the third floor was occupied by Mr. BARDELEY as a dwelling; loss $250. The flames also extended to No. 653, the first floor of which is occupied by F. W. AMIDON, hatter; loss $5,000. The second floor, front, is occupied by HENRY HAYS, artist; loss $250; insured in the Baltic and Fulton Insurance Companies. The rear is occupied by C. C. BROWN, shirts; loss $200; no insurance. Both buildings are owned by Mr. AMIDON, whose loss is estimated at $8,000; fully insured.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—There was a very large and exceedingly interesting temperance meeting last evening, in the Seventeenth-street Methodist Church, between First and Second avenues. Mr. JAS. B. FITZGERALD, Vice-President of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Church, presided. After prayer by the pastor, Rev. W. H. CORBITT, Hon. HORACE GREELEY was introduced to the audience. Mr. GREELEY spoke at considerable length upon the subject of temperance, arguing that immoderate rum-drinking is the prime cause of the poverty and misery endured by the 100,000 persons in this City who live from an empty hand to an empty mouth continually. He greatly feared that the excellent Metropolitan Excise Law would be broken down by the Legislature from the fact that the late elections in this City have the appearance of a majority of 60,000 votes against sustaining the statute. He did not believe, he said, that the elections referred to gave a true exhibit of the public sentiment, for the rum interest was in earnest, the temperance men were not, or the showing might have been different. The dangers of the hour should stir up temperance friends to earnest work, so that we may be saved the calamity of being again overwhelmed by our enemies. Rev. J. S. WILLIS, of the Philadelphia Conference then spoke briefly, expressing the largest hope that the Gospel of Christ would yet effect the work in which they were engaged. The meeting was dismissed with the benediction.

A PLEA FOR MARRIAGE.—Rev. A. A. WILLETTS, D. D., of Philadelphia, lectured last evening in the United Presbyterian Church, Twenty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, before a large audience. His subject was, "The Model Home; or, a Plea for Marriage and Domestic Joy." From the words of Scripture to Adam, "It is not good for the man to be alone," he argued that matrimony was the best policy for everybody, illustrating his theory by adducing many exceptional authorities and exemplars of it. He was listened to with marked attention, and evidently carried his audience, in which the ladies were in the majority, to the fullest extent with him.

SINGULAR SUICIDE.—Yesterday afternoon, Mrs. STADYELT, residing at No. 103 Fourth-avenue, left home for a short time, leaving no one in the house except her son, ALEXANDER STADFELT, a boy 14 years of age. Upon her return at 3 o'clock, she was horrified to find ALEXANDER hanging to a nail over the door of a bed-room. The alarm was at once given, and the body cut down, but life was alredy extinct. The boy had suspended himself by a towel and evidently immediately after his mother's departure, as death had supervened some time before her return. The parents of the boy are highly respectable, and can assign no reason for this act. Coroner KEENAN will hold an inquest this morning.

GEOLOGICAL LECTURE.—Mr. JAMES E. MILLS, S. B., will lecture this evening at the Cooper Institute, second floor. The drift of his discourse will be "The Drift of Long Island." It is given under the auspices of the Association for the Advancement of Science and Art.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

STABBING AFFRAY.—Yesterday afternoon a dispute arose between JOHN BROTHERTON and EDWARD CLOCK, at the place of business of the former, No. 60 North First-street, Eastern District, which resulted in a fight, during which, it is alleged, CLOCK stabbed BROTHERTON in the forehead and face. CLOCK, who is a peddler by occupation, 19 years of age, was arrested on a charge of felonious assault, and locked up in the Fourth-street Station-house.

CAVING IN OF AN EMBANKMENT.—An embankment at Wheat Hill, Nineteenth Ward, caved in yesterday afternoon, and buried one of the workmen named JOHN KEARNS. On being extricated it was found that one of his legs was fractured. The injured man was removed to the City Hospital. His family reside at No. 80 North Sixth-street, Eastern District.

JUMPING AFTER A FERRY-BOAT. — AUGUST SCHMIDT, a young German, in his anxiety to reach a departing Houston-street Ferry-boat, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, jumped into the slip. He was rescued, after some difficulty, and conveyed to his residence, corner of South Fourth and Sixth streets, Eastern District, by Officer HOLLAND, of the Forty-fifth Precinct.

NEW-JERSEY.

ESSEX COUNTY COURT.—In the Essex County Court yesterday the following prisoners were convicted: HENRY KAULSEN, assault, sixty days County Jail; BERNARD BUCKLONG, assault, thirty days to County Jail or pay a fine of $25; ANN TREMBLY, petit larceny, three months County Jail; JESSIE SIMONSON retracted his plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty; held to bail to appear for sentence; GILES REMNEY, on three charges of larceny, pleaded guilty, remanded for sentence; JOHN MCGORRY, THOMAS LEONARD and MORRIS BOLTON, each pleaded not guilty to charges of assault, and were held to bail for trial on Jan. 25.

ROBBERY.—The dwelling-house of WM. E. COX, in Montgomery-street, near Henderson-street, Jersey City, was entered by a female thief, between 8 and 9 o'clock on Saturday evening, and robbed of a large amount of wearing apparel, besides silver ware, jewelry and other articles, with which the thief escaped. The Police keep a book at the station-house in which they pretend to keep a record of such occurrences, but the above, as well as some other robberies that have happened of late, received no mention.

VERDICT OF CENSURE.—The inquest before Coroner WARREN on the body of the boy PATRICK CUMMINGS, who was killed on Friday last by being drawn through some rollers where he was engaged at work, rendered the following verdict: "That deceased came to his death by being crushed between the rollers of the Adirondac Steel Works of WALTER GREGORY & Co., foot of Warren-street, Jersey City, and the Jury censure said Company for negligence in not placing proper protection in front of said rollers."

SUPPOSED ROBBERY.—Yesterday forenoon Officer BURKE arrested two men at the Hoboken Ferry on suspicion of having stolen about $60 worth of brass, railroad car lamps, brackets, door-locks, &c., which had been broken up. The property is supposed to have been stolen from the Erie or New-Jersey cars. The prisoners, named GEORGE MURPHY and JAMES MULLEN, of Jersey City, were held by Recorder POPE.

DISCOVERY OF THE REMAINS OF AN INFANT.—At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, while some laborers were engaged excavating at Fox Hill, foot of Tenth-street, Hoboken, they came upon a small coffin containing the remains of an infant which had probably been interred within three months. The flesh had been all eaten away by the rats. Coroner WHITE took charge of the body, and will hold an inquest.

OBSCENITY AND BLASPHEMY.—Dr. E. Z. WICKES was arrested yesterday and held for trial at Newark on three indictments for publishing obscene books. Dr. MCEWEN, the spiritualist, indicted for lewdness, was arraigned, and being asked if he had counsel, replied, "Yes; God is my counsel." A lawyer was assigned to defend him.

INQUEST.—Coroner WHITE, of Hoboken, held an inquest last evening on the body of the infant which was found by some laborers buried at Fox Hill. In the absence of all knowledge of the circumstances of the case, the jury rendered a verdict of death from unknown cause.

KILLED BY A RAILROAD TRAIN.—An unknown man, supposed to be a German, about 60 years of age, was killed on the Meadows, East of Newark, by the 11 A. M. train from New-York yesterday. He was taken to Newark for identification.

PROPOSALS.—The St. Louis Board of Water Commissioners have extended the time for receiving proposals for building the high and low service pumping engines, required at Bissell's Point, in that city, to Feb. 15. The attention of machinists is directed to the advertisement of the board to that effect, which will be found in another column.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 20—5 P. M.

Consols close at 92⅞ for money and the account.

American Securities are steady, at the following closing prices:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	72
Illinois Central Railway Shares	85¾
Erie Railway Shares	48¾

FRANKFORT, Monday, Jan. 20—5 P. M.

United States Five-twenties, for the issue of 1862, 76⅛@76¼.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Jan. 20—5 P. M.

Cotton closes quiet, at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands on the spot	7⅞d.
Middling Uplands to arrive	7¾d.
Middling Orleans	8⅛d.

The sales to-day foot up 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 46s. for mixed Western. Wheat, 16s. for White California, and 14s. 3d. for No. 2 Milwaukee Red. Barley, 5s. 5d. for American. Oats, 3s. 4d. for American. Peas, 47s. for Canadian. Flour, 31s. 6d. for Western.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 120s. for Winter-cured Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 78s. for New Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 50s. 6d. for fine American. Cheese, 52s. 9d. for the highest range of fine. Bacon, 40s. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar 24s. 6d. Resin, 6s. for Common Wilmington, and 11s. for Fine Pale. Tallow, 43s. for American. Spirits Turpentine, 28s. 6d. Petroleum, 1s. 3d. for Refined. Cloverseed, 46s. for No. 1 American.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 20—5 P. M.

Whale Oil, £38 ⅌ 252 gallons; Sperm Oil, £110 ⅌ ton; Linseed Oil, £38 10s. ⅌ ton; Linseed Cakes, £10 5s.

ANTWERP, Monday, Jan. 20—5 P. M.

Petroleum, 46f. for Standard White.

HAVANA, Monday, Jan. 20.

The advices from Europe, giving a decline in sugar, have had no influence on the market here. No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar is firm at 7¼ reals per arroba. EXCHANGE—On London 11½@12½ ⅌ cent. premium; on New-York, currency, long sight, 26½@27 ⅌ cent. discount; short sight, 25 ⅌ cent. discount; in gold, long sight, 1 ⅌ cent. premium; short sight, 3½ ⅌ cent. premium.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 20.

FLOUR dull; Spring Extras, $8 12½@$9. No. 2 WHEAT firmer, and advanced ½c.@1c.; sales at $2 05½@$2 06½; No. 1 Wheat dull and almost nominal at $2 08½@$2 10. CORN—New, 83c.; old more active at 8?c.@9?c. OATS—More buyers than sellers at 55½c. RYE nominal. BARLEY more active at $1 94½@$1 98; sales at $1 94½@$1 95 for rejected. PROVISIONS dull; Mess Pork, $20 50 for Strait and $20 for Standard; Extra Prime, $15@$15 50; Rumps, $14 75. LARD dull at 12¾c.@12¾c. SWEET-PICKLED HAMS quiet and steady at 12c. ENGLISH MEATS dull and heavy; Short Clear Sides, 11¼c. GREEN MEATS inactive. HAMS, 10½c. from the block. DRESSED HOGS in good demand and firmer at $7 65@$8 05. LIVE HOGS steady and quiet for light and heavy; Medium dull and weak; sales at $5 65@$7 40 for light shipping to extra heavy. BEEF CATTLE dull at $5 65@$6 for Cows and light Steers. RECEIPTS for two days—2,800 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 9,500 Dressed Hogs, 3,500 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,700 bbls. Flour, 3,500 bushels Wheat, 1,100 bushels Corn, 7,000 Dressed Hogs, 1,600 Live Hogs.

BUFFALO, Monday, Jan. 20.

GRAIN in store and afloat—505,000 bushels Wheat, 160,000 bushels Corn, 66,000 bushels Oats, 72,000 bushels Barley, 31,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Peas. FLOUR dull and without change. WHEAT—Small sales, in car lots, at $2 18 for No. 2 Chicago Spring; $2 30 for Port Washington Club. CORN lower; sales eight car lots at $1 11@$1 12 on the track, principally at inside figures. OATS dull; Western offered at 74c. in store. RYE nominal and unchanged. BARLEY quiet; sales one car lot Canada at $1 70. PEAS—Sales 1,200 bushels Canada at $1 18, free. MESS PORK unchanged. LARD same. HIGHWINES nominal. DRESSED HOGS—Sales 25 at 9½c. ⅌ lb.

OSWEGO, Monday, Jan. 20.

FLOUR is dull but unchanged; sales 600 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $13 for Red Winter; $13 50 for White; $14 50 for Double Extras. WHEAT dull but without change in prices; sales 720 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 40. CORN held at $1 25 for new mixed Western, and $1 28 for Old No. 1. OATS, BARLEY, RYE and PEAS inactive. CORN MEAL $2 75 ⅌ 100 lbs. MILL FEED firm; Shorts, $35; Shipstuffs, $40; Middlings, $46 per ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS ON FLOUR—To Boston, $1 16; to New-York, $1; to Albany, 67c.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 20.

Business almost suspended, and there is scarcely enough doing to establish prices. TOBACCO—None offering. COTTON stiff at 14½c. FLOUR is in local demand and prices are unchanged. WHEAT unchanged. CORN—Small sales at 90c. OATS dull at 70c.@72c. BARLEY scarce and higher at $2 25@$2 35 for Spring and Fall. RYE easier at $1 70@$1 75. PROVISIONS firm, no inquiry and nominal. LARD—Country Kettle, 12c. LIVE HOGS firm at 6¼c.@6¾c. RECEIPTS—1,100 bbls. Flour, 500 sacks Wheat, 1,000 sacks Oats, 660 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 20.

CLOVERSEED, $7 50@$8 25. FLAXSEED, $2 75. PETROLEUM quiet; crude, 15½c.; refined, in bond, 22¾c.@23c. FLOUR dull; sales small; Western Extra Family, $10@$11 25; State and Ohio do., $10@$12. WHEAT comes in slowly; good prime red, $2 50@$2 52. RYE, $1 65@$1 68. CORN comes in slowly; new yellow, $1 12@$1 16; mixed Western, $1 27. OATS steady at 76c.@78c. COFFEE quiet; Rio, 15½c.@17c., gold. SUGAR unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 20.

FLOUR dull and unchanged; Family, $11@$11 25; WHEAT dull at $2 55. CORN firm at 80c. on the ear, and 85c. shelled. OATS dull at 66c.@67c. RYE $1 50@$1 55. BARLEY firmer. COTTON advancing; Middling, 16c. LIVE HOGS firm but unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. MESS PORK, $20@$20 50. BULK MEATS, 7½c.@9¼c. BACON—Shoulders in fair jobbing demand at 9c.@9¼c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c.@12c. LARD firm at 12½c. for Prime Leaf. Gold, 138¾@139, buying.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Jan. 20.

FLOUR quiet; City Double Extras, $10@$10 25; Country do., $9 50@$9 75. WHEAT dull at a decline of 1c.; sales at $2 09@2 09½ for No. 1, and $2 02 for No. 2. OATS unchanged. CORN steady at 88c. for New Shelled. RYE dull at $1 53 for No. 1. RECEIPTS—1,600 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels wheat, 3,500 bushels Oats, 4,600 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 20.

COTTON very firm; Middling at 16⅛c. FLOUR quiet, but some demand for shipping brands. WHEAT dull but steady; Prime to Choice Southern Red at $2 75@$2 85; Choice White, $3. CORN active but lower; prime Yellow and Mixed Western, $1 15; White $1 10@$1 13. OATS dull at 73c.@75c. BACON active and steady; Bulk Shoulders, 9c., to arrive.

TOLEDO, Monday, Jan. 20.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT—Sales of White Michigan at $2 90; No. 1 Red, $2 63. CORN quiet; New, 92c.; sales for all the month at 92½c. OATS steady; sales at 62½c. for No. 1. RYE quiet. DRESSED HOGS heavy and nominal; $7 50@$8 was offered. RECEIPTS OF THE WEEK—7,000 bbls. Flour, 4,800 bushels Wheat, 159,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Jan. 20.

TOBACCO very firm; Lugs, $5 25@$6 60; Medium Leaf, $15; selections, $19. COTTON, 14¾c.@14½c. Superfine FLOUR to Fancy, $7 75@12 50. WHEAT, $2 30@$2 35. CORN, 75c.@80c. OATS, 67c.@68c. BACON—Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c. LARD, 12¾c.@13c. MESS PORK, $20 75@$21.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Jan. 20.

COTTON—Middlings, 16c. strict and good, 18c.; receipts, 1,013 bales; exports, 186 bales. FLOUR firm and unchanged. PORK firm at $22. BACON dull. CLEAR SIDES, 13c. LARD dull at 13c.@14c. CORN nominally, $1@$1 10. OATS firm at 77c.@78c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 20.

Stocks dull; Pennsylvania State Fives, 95; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 27½; Reading Railroad, 46¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 52⅝. Gold, 138¾.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Persia	Jan. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	Jan. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Jan. 23	New-York	Bremen.
City of New-York	Jan. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Erin	Jan. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Cork	Jan. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Jan. 26	New-York	Glasgow.
Pereire	Jan. 26	New-York	Havre.

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA, RIO, ETC.,

Brunette	Jan. 21	New-York	Havana.
Rising Star	Jan. 21	New-York	Aspinwall.
Eagle	Jan. 23	New-York	Havana.
Merrimack	Jan. 23	New-York	Rio de Janeiro
Santiago de Cuba	Jan. 25	New-York	Panama.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Havana, by the *Brunette*, close at the General Post-office at 2 P. M.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, California, &c., by the *Rising Star*, close 10:30 A. M.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Persia*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, Jersey City until 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 20—*In steamship Etna, from Liverpool and Halifax*—Mrs. Amos and servant, H. E. Lesing, Mr. Tiedman, Mr. Pattersall, Mrs. Pattersall, Mr. and Mrs Blacklock and infant. From Halifax—Hon. J. D. Archibald, Mrs. Archibald, Thomas Archibald, Rev. W. Murray, Mrs. Murray, Miss Murray, Charles Murray, Dr. Chas. Tupper and lady, Mr. Tupper, Miss Tupper, J. E. Starr, Capt. E. H. Fancon, R. G. Halliburton, C. J. Finch, Hon. Ed. Kenny, Mrs. Kenny and 2 daughters, Hon. A. G. Archibald, Mrs. Archibald, 2 Miss Archibalds, Alex. Stephens, Alex. McKenzie, J. B. Perkins, Smith McKay, Jessie P. McKay, W. Matherson, Miss Henderson, W. C. Gahan, John McIntosh, J. R. Hall, C. W. Allen, J. Wehle, Dr. Tompkins, Alfred Le Comte.

In steamship Gen. Barnes, from Savannah—Louis A. Brown and wife, Thomas N. Dutcher, Dr. W. Lansing, Henry C. Waddell, Edward H. Fordham, S. B. Levi, Meyer Crohn, Mrs. E. A. McTyre, Miss Ellen McCarthy, Michael D. McCarthy, George Kipp, M. Wolff, Charles G. A. Wilkins, E. Herschfield, George Bliss, J. Sanches, Lewis Clifford, Andrew C. Lang, Wm. Fitzsimmons, Thomas N. Fleetwood, Wm. McKenzie, Eugene McGrath, Arthur Sullivan, M. O'Hara, Miss Lizzie Burdett, Miss Gussie Leary, and 20 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 19 | Sun sets..... 5 04 | Moon rises... 4 37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 5 30 | Gov. Island. 6 19 | Hell Gate .. 7 41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 20.

Cleared.

Ships New World, Champion, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; J. Ostrander, Samson, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Presto, (Br.,) Scott, Londonderry, Boyd & Hincken; Eidwald, (Norw.,) Knudsen, Cork or Falmouth for orders, H. W. O. Edye.

Brigs Heldahl, (Norw.,) Hendrickson, Cork for orders, W. F. Schmidt's Son & Co.; John Chrystal, Burns, Ponce, P. R., Mason, Ferant & Co.

Schooner Frank Jameson, Jameson, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Arrived.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) Bridgeman, Liverpool Jan. 4, Queenstown 5th, and Halifax 17th, with mdse. and 152 passengers to John G. Dale. Had strong westerly gales the greater part of the passage; between Sable Island and Halifax passed a quantity of field ice. 19th, 9:45 A. M., saw steamship City of Baltimore, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Jan. 18, 1:30 P. M., 30 miles N. E. of Frying-pan Shoals, exchanged signals with steamship H. Livingston, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Carroll, Hudgins, Baltimore, with mdse. to Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.

Steamship Fairbanks, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Chesapeake, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamer Vicksburgh, Hall, Providence.

Bark Japan, (Pruss.,) Scharmbrea, Rio Grande 63 ds., with hides to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has had fine weather on the passage.

Bark Parthian, (Br.,) Osborne, Rio Janeiro 45 ds., with coffee to Pendergrast Bros. Has had heavy N. W. gales for the last 12 days, and been 8 days north of Hatteras.

Bark Valage, (Br.,) Carvan, Marseilles 100 ds., passed Gibraltar Oct. 29, with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. For the last 21 days has had strong N. W. gales.

Brig Alvarado, (of Windsor,) Barratt, Arichat, N. S., 24 ds., with coal to Post & Small. Has had heavy westerly gales the entire passage. Jan. 20, in towing up the Lower Bay, had fore lubber port stove in by ice; had 6 feet of water in the hold; was obliged to run her ashore at Stapleton, Staten Island, to prevent her from sinking.

Brig Tendeng, (Pruss.,) Huser, Angostura 42 ds., and 24 ds. from river, with hides to Moller & Thebaud. Has been 13 days north of Hatteras with strong N. W. gales.

Brig Udola, Whittemore, Malaga 40 ds., and 39 ds. from Gibraltar, with fruit to Thompson & Hunter. Sld in co. with bark Atetia for New-York. Has been 8 days north of Hatteras; lost foretopsail-yard.

Brig Redwood, (of Newport, R. I.,) Gardner, Cardenas Jan. 4, via Savannah 13th, with molasses to Dana Bros.

Schr. W. J. Holms, Raynor, New-... 17 ds. via Havana 9 ds., with cocoa-nuts to J. Douglas.

Schr. Crescent Lodge, Davis, New-London.

WIND—At sunset, S., very foggy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 20—Arr. ship Kate Troop, from Leghorn; bark Ionic, from Loando; schrs. Gov. T. Smith, from Mobile; Nellie Bowers, from Charleston.

Also arr. steamer George Appold, from Baltimore; brig Mary Alice, from Cienfuegos.

Miscellaneous.

The steamer Glaucus, ashore on the rocks at Hell Gate, was towed off by the Coast Wrecking Company at 7 o'clock this morning.

The steamship Gen. Sedgwick, Gates, hence for New-Orleans Jan. 18, returned 19th, with disabled machinery. She was incorrectly reported as arriving from Galveston.

The Hamburg ship Lisbnitz having been released from Quarantine, was towed up to this City this afternoon.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—The British brig J. E. Woodworth, from Windsor, N. S., with plaster for New-York, ran ashore on Nantucket at low water, on the 12th inst. An attempt to get her off failed, and she now lies full of water.

Spoken, &c.

N. Boynton—ship, of Boston, from New-Orleans for Havre, Dec. 13, lat. 30 45, lon. 79 38.

Peter Simmons—Br. ship, from Loch Fain for Hong Kong, Dec. 18, lat. 7 S., lon. 34 W.

Sarah Douglass—bark, from Bermuda for Galveston, Jan. 3, lat. 26, lon. 67.

S. H. Seymour—Br. ship, from Falmouth for Bombay, Dec. 15, lat. 18 46 S., lon. 25 50.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20.—The National Line steamship Helvetia, Capt. Thompson, from New-York, arrived out to-day.

WINTER CLOTHING.

Prices have Reached the Lowest Point.

A Fine Line of New Goods to be Closed Out by

DEVLIN & CO.,

Broadway, cor. Grand-st.

Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

BREAST MILK FOR INFANTS.

A PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for healthy mother's milk, containing, by analysis, the same ingredients, is COMSTOCK'S RATIONAL FOOD, used and prescribed by the best physicians, to whom I am permitted by name to refer. It prevents costiveness, and for invalids and dyspeptics digests and nourishes amazingly. Sold by druggists. G. W. COMSTOCK, No. 57 Cortlandt-st.

30,000 FRANCS.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR .... LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR .... NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE .... PARIS.

AND WINNER OF THE WAGER OF 30,000 FRANCS!! ($6,000 IN GOLD.)

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York. FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.

CURE OF DISORDER OF THE STOMACH.

New-York. My husband suffered from a disorder of the stomach, and has been entirely cured by HOFF'S Delicious MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE.
Mrs. E. DAFFERNER, No. 206 Rivington-st.

ITS EFFICACY UPON THE INCIPIENT STAGE OF TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION.

I am most happy to say that it Powerfully Excites the activity of the Lungs and strengthens me enormously; the respiration is more free, the Chest now expands unembarrassed, the Cough diminishes.
New-Haven. PH. BENDER.

IT STRENGTHENS THE WHOLE SYSTEM.

My wife is Greatly Benefited by the use of Hoff's Malt Extract. It is a very efficacious remedy, which strengthens the nerves and the whole system.
C. P. WAGNER, No. 273 9th-av.

From letters to HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT, No. 542 Broadway, New-York.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 183, Jan. 20, 1868.
21, 69, 75, 35, 13, 66, 55, 63, 73, 12, 28, 16.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 184, Jan. 20, 1868.
59, 58, 1, 72, 45, 6, 49, 28, 9, 24, 47, 15, 5, 51, 16.
STATE LOTTERY—EXTRA CLASS No. 83, Jan. 20, 1868.
25, 58, 9, 69, 8, 33, 64, 73, 47, 5, 61, 38, 59.
STATE LOTTERY—CLASS No. 84, Jan. 20, 1868.
30, 60, 13, 3, 41, 24, 5, 54, 64, 59, 33, 11.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries, and information given. GALLAGHER & BROTHER, No. 310 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.